Vide AoC 434-24(1-5)

App. F. IX-4

1924-5

File No. 233-24

Previous References

(Stc)

A+C 249-25 (1-5)
" 150-21 (1-6)

Serial Nos. 1-21

PRESERVED

Later References

S+C 126-27 (1-6)
" 126-27 (11,12)
Legis 5-29,1.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Insanitary one

Part B for March 27

SUBJECT

Introduction of a bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories in the Mysore State

---

D 7776 & 12-3-27

To

Secy. R. A & L. C

Forwards for being placed before the R. A. ab
si session a bill for regulating the working
of the Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories
in the State.

Remarks

2105
P

(1)

G. R. S. III—3

97C 233-24-1

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Interest of H. H. members
politics in the Cat & Indra Cotton Ginning
& Pressing Factories Bill

Regarding the Ginning
Act the 2nd question
may be considered whether
the Act may be extended
into one State

2 letters from H. H. 4
-1-62

Sent

Utes
12/11/24
12/11

2nd Reminder

12/4
18/4
13/11

356
14.11

2

The Dy Secretary
may be consulted

15/4

15/11

3

may be sent to the Secretary
for further action

17/11/24
17/11

17/11

97C 233-24-1

4 Draft letter

8.11.24

Issued

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

36157/26-11-24.

2. To The Director, Ire.
invites reference to the Govt.
of Ir dia cotton Ginning and
Pressing Factories Bill published
in the Fort St. George Gazette
and enquires if the Act may
be introduced in the Mysore
State.

Fm: D.

Letter No 8927 D/ D 4489
3-25 from Director Sr No 3
Notes that for reasons
given it is not necessary
to introduce the act in
Mysore.
5 The object of the Act
is to prevent adulteration in
in cotton bales. Mysore cotton
is of a superior quality,
& is not much exported.
The Director considers that
There is no need to have
the Act here. He however

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be pasted, or slips pasted on this form.

G. R. S. III—3]

4489

2

ROUTINE NOTES.

To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent

Suggests that it is necessary to impose certain restrictions in the construction of the mills that are to come into existence in future but this could be done without any legislation.

b. Solicitor for opinion with reference to paras 1 & 2 above.

12/3/28 V.G. There do not appear to be any good grounds to introduce the Act in question in my view — Rec'd 13/3 11/3 11/3

389/28

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

50 000—2/5

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must de copied, or slips pasted on this form.

WD 1880—GPB—1,50 000—2-5-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ste File No. 233 of 19 24

Serial No	
5	Letter No. 5993 Dt 15-7-25 from the Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Forwards copies of the Act, draft rules and a circular letter explaining the rules to be framed under sections 12 & 13 of the "Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act XII 1925" and requests the co-operation of this Govt with the Govt of India by introducing a similar measure in the State.
Para 4	16. The objects of the Act and rules are explained in the P.U.D in detail and is mainly to protect the cotton trade in India against admixture of inferior quality by providing for the marking etc of the bales by distinctive marks for each factory etc. In case a similar enactment is not adopted in the States the rules will be inoperative in respect of cotton trade in Native States & hence the request for

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

co-operation

17. The question of introducing
The act has already been
passed by the late 1st Session
of Council (in Special Session)
The Secretariat are of the
opinion that there is no
need for legislation in the
State. The subject has been further
referred to the Secy Bd for
opinion in pursuance of
orders as passed above.

18. Submitted for orders in the
present reference and
also as sent to the Secy Board
for opinion. Appeals, seem to
be also due to Residency.

22-7-28

19. Appl may be sent to the
Resd that the question of introducing
legislation in this respect is under
consideration by this Govt.

Rev Sr
1st May

7/8/30

Secy to the Govt of India in Legislative Dept

(by) Dy Secy (Rev)
may be put up
with papers for approval

Also I draft letter
Secy, Secretariat Board
and the Resident Mysore

Note—Contn. Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat.

99c File No. 223 of 1924

Serial No.

Letter no. 9.82 dated 30th from the Director, 99c.

In regard to the introduction to regulate the working of Ginning and Factories in the State, Submits a compressed of the detailed investigation Conducted by him to the present position of the cotton industry and other State and States that there are many cogent reasons holding that there is no need for the proposed legislation to present in Mysore.

The main file on the Subject is now before Second member.

Submitted. Subs for perusal - 31/7/28 B 9 1/6. in. xxx favour the legislation - Rev for 1st May

Hon'ble Speaker: The Industries Board have recommended that no action should be taken in the matter.

Submitted with a draft calling for the opinion of the 99c Board 31/7/28 B

Issue B 14/8/25

REVENUE - 8 AUG. 1925 SECRETARY.

NOTE.—Contn. Sheet

WD 2119—GPB—10,000—27-4-25

S. II[illegible]

File No. [illegible] of 19

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. next

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Hc File No. 233 of 1924

Serial No.

21) Two drafts for orders,

31-7-25

27) To appl

Rec by

23)

24) Issue

17.8.25

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

No: Pol. 154 Dy 20/8/25

with reference to ... state that the question of introducing legislation in the State on the subject is under consideration of Govt.

Issued Reminder no. I.C. 1236 Dy 21.8.25 to the Secretary, Economic Development Board.

No. 820 dated 29th Aug 1925, from the Secretary, E.C.

Forwards a copy of letter no. 97 dated 24th Aug 1925, from the Secretary, B.D. of Sc stating that the Board has no specific objection to the introduction of legislation and that the same may be introduced.

25) Submitted with reference to the Members orders in para 20 of the notes.

26) Rec by

Members.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
25 AUG 1925
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

File No. of 19 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

Serial No 9

No. 7398 dated 7th Sept 1925, from the Secretary to the Resident.

Forwards for information a copy of the Govt. of India Commerce Dept Notification No. 236C (R) dated 8th Aug. 1925 making certain amendments in some of the clauses of the draft rules published under Section 12 of the Cotton ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.

2) The main file is now before the first member.

Rev 7/9

Submitted. 10/9/25

1) 10/9 VS

2) 1st member 10/9/25

h 10/9

3) Secretary or his staff may be ordered to put up main file only.

This may be added on to the main file; notes and speaking up to date

15/9 h

10/9/25

155/5.9

Quoted file no 1

Existing subject file no. 233-24

First member 5/9/25

11/9

The main file is placed below

12/9

293 11.9

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

App. F. III—2]

File No. of 192

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

30) Copy of the ~~Board~~ Proc. of the Industries Board and their discussion, resolutions on the subject may be rec'd. & perused by us.

2 15/9 h

WQ 15/9

No. 7532 from the Secy to the Resident forwarding Copies of correspondence with the Govt of United ~~States~~ Provinces Re Cotton ginning & pressing Act.

Subd for orders

31) Subd with a draft

31 16/9 VS

32) Plan in print

WQ 16/9

1 | To Secy. Economic Conference I. C. 1937 of 18.9.25 with refce to H. H. Request him to send a copy of the discussions and resolutions of the Ist Board in the matter.

33) Prepared

31 21/9 VS 34) Subd for perusal of the Resd letter No 7532. d. 12th Sept 25.

I M) 35) WQ 21/9

591 23.9

2 12 10

No. Pol. 8171 dated 7th Oct 1925, from the Secretary to the Resident.

I forward a list of Indian States showing the proposed letters denoting Press numbers for Cotton ginning and Pressing factories against each State and requests that the Mysore Govt will confirm with the Govt of India by introducing the proposed

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III-2]

WD 2119—GPB—10.000—27-4-25

File No. of 19 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

System of press enclosures.

36). Submitted for orders with the previous references. As per orders of the First Member in para 30 of the notes, the Secretary has been requested to send a copy of the proceedings of the Pc. Board in the matter of introducing legislation on the lines of the Cotton ginning and Pressing Factories Act 1925. His reply is awaited. A reply is due to the Residency urgently.

Immediate

13/10 RSec 4)

18/10/25

37) 18/10 Mr. Mundy)

260/14.10

38) In the argument in the Privy Council case reported in the latest issue of the Rep. Can we submit an application for a Full Bench as suggested therein for the Factories case in the Calcutta, without the introduction of a Reply on the lines (the Madras decision)

14/10

39) The Ld Secretary may kindly be consulted in the matter.

15/10 RSec 4)

15/10.

To L.L. Secy with compliments for favour of opinion. Very early - as regards the point raised by the Govt.

15/10 15/10.

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

(41) Sec 4 of Act XII of 1925 relates to the marking of bales & any violation of the duty cast on the owner of every factory to mark bales of cotton is made punishable under cl 2 of Sec 4.
Hence a new offence is created by the Act XII.
It is proposed by the Residency regions Govt of Mysore to introduce the proposed system of marks & thus cooperate with the Govt of India.
The system can only be introduced by legislation on the lines of the Indian Act XII of 1925 not by an executive order of Govt, for no new offence can be created without legislation.
Power of The power is no doubt vested in H.H. to enhance & pass any emergent measure lasting for 6 months only. I am not sure whether time to such urgency to pass this measure.
I believe what the Residency wants is the early introduction of the measure into our State.

Revise & with Compts. 8/8 17-10.

(42) The system of marks cannot be introduced, it would seem, before enacting legislation. Subd for formal views Chiefs

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

1 mr mr mr abcd -

R Sec'y

WD 17/10/25

345/19.6

48) Vt. mr mr)

WD 19/10

44) A draft reply to the Res' on the representation of [illegible] enacting a Reg'n in Rajan on the lines of the B & O Act is under consideration: and until final is done, the case of a Pers mr to the functions of the Rajan State cannot be undertaken, as required by the Res' comm'.

a)

The question of introducing legislation that on Engineers & the Bombay Govt. the basis is disposed of when a work

b)

45) Please see Draft to Resident & reminder Sec'y to Govt. WD 21/10. WD 21/10 Initials

46) Send with
(1) a draft reply to the Residency
(2) a reminder to the Secy. G. C. calling for the proceedings of the Exc. Bd. required.

Two offs and fr app[illegible]

WD 22/10

R Sec'y

47) 1 Vt. mr mr)

471/23.10.25

WD 22/10

48 WD 22/10

WD 24/10

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No 13.

To

The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore
Je No. pol. 321 & 24.10.25
refer to N. 12 stating that the question appears to is under consideration and that until that is done the use of a pressblank in the factories in the State cannot be insisted on as proposed.

No. 2170 dated 31.10.'25, from the Secretary, Economic Development Board.

Forwards a copy of the proceedings of the 5th meeting of the Board of Je held on 25.7.'25, containing their discussion and resolutions on the introduction of the Cotton ginning and Pressing Act in the Mysore State

50) Subd with reference to the orders of the first member in para 30 of the notes.

51/2/11 First m') Subd for formal reven- 3/11

57/3.11

51) The Industries Board having agreed to the introduction of the Regn in Mysore a draft Bill on the lines of the Bombay Act with a statement of objects & reasons may be laid before the Industries Board for consideration.

Early 4/11 3/11

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—7-28

File No. of 192

General and Revenu Secretariat

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

flag (y)

(2) The British Indian Act has been suitably corrected and submitted with a Statement of Objects & reasons. After approval the same will be got typed & submitted.

(3) Two drafts viz & cumd—

SJ 6/4 After leave is taken to place the general principles before the ~~next~~ L.A. at its next Session the final form of the draft may be fixed—

R Secy

1st. meeting

UP 13/11

344 16.11

(4) The Secretary have in their letter of 15th June 25 asked on behalf of the Govt of India for our cooperation with them in the promotion of action during by passing a law in Bihar similar to the Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories Act of 1925 recently enacted in British India

The Boards of Directors likely were consulted in the matter have expressed the opinion that there is no objection to introduce in Bihar an Act similar to that of the B. I. Act

2nd. A draft of a Bill proposed to be placed before the L. Council prepared on the lines of the British Act - is pros with a draft Statement of Objects & reasons.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
REGD. on 17. NOV. 1925
Reg. No. 3700

I Panchum of this Department may be obtained for placing the principle of the Bill before the Rep. Assembly & introduction to Bill in the Leg Council.

Dewan

Dewan 17/11/25

Council main

55) Liquor Enquiry Report of Committee

56) To Chief Secy with compliments

57) I agree

Dee 20/11

Chief Secy

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
REGD. on 21. NOV. 1925
Reg. No. 3856

58) Dewan 21/11

Note—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192

General and Re ue
Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

16

(For Disposal by Circulation.)

No. C. 230

2 1925-6.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Introduction of a Bill to regulate the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Mysore State.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

18th November 1925.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

438/18.11 **First Member of Council.** 18/11

4675/19/11 **Second Member of Council.** Opinion recorded.

Third Member of Council. ~~[illegible]~~

493/20.11 In favour of a Final Act

1st December 20/11/25

Mr. Final note by the treaties & places below.

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

Introduction of a Bill to regulate the working of cotton-ginning and pressing factories in the Mysore State.

The Government of India have recently framed, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, an Act called "The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No.XII of 1925" with the object of putting the cotton trade in a position to protect itself against such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration in the ginning and pressing factories.

2. The Residency have, in their letter dated 15th July 1925, in forwarding for the information of our Government copies of the British Indian Act and the draft Rules framed thereunder, asked for our co-operation with the Government of India by the introduction of similar measures in the State.

3. As a result of the important breeding work in cotton on the Babbur Farm, two superior varieties of cotton (Sanna-hatti and Dodda-hatti) have been evolved in the State and are, at present, among the best of their kind in India. It is considered that a Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act will serve to protect the reputation of the pure seed and to help the introduction of an improved variety of cotton in the State.

4. A draft Bill on the lines of the British Indian Act has accordingly been prepared. The proposed Bill will put the trade in a position to protect itself, by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns for the use of correct scales and weights. and for the

structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The obligations imposed on the factory owners is not of a very onerous character. The Bill merely requires the factory owners to do that which all good factory owners where work is properly - organised do for their own benefit. A recognised press-mark will become an important asset to a good pressing factory.

Flags B&D.

5. The Director of Agriculture and the Board of Industries and Commerce who were consulted have expressed themselves in favour of the introduction of the legislation in question.

Page 16 of Office Notes

6. The Bill having been circulated in Council, both the Dewan and the Second Member have approved of it. I solicit the gracious sanction of His Highness to the Bill being introduced into the Legislative Council, after its principles are placed before the Representative Assembly.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

21-11-1925.

21/11/25 -

(10)

Submitted to His Highness.

60 *I submit herewith a Final Note by the*...First.....
Member of Council on the subject of...Introduction....
of a Bill to regulate the working of cotton ginning
and pressing factories in the Mysore State,.....
for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

22 NOV 1925

70

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Bill to regulate the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Mysore State.

380

61) **Order.**

KRW

25/11/25

Secy to GI

25 NOV 1925

2316

C 230

(21)

General and Revenue Secretariat

(67) Introduction of a bill to regulate the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Mysore State,

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circlated to the Members of Council at headquaters and then sent to the Secretariat coneerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before /after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE - Contn. sheet.

Rev Secy., with Comps.

4133 4 22 1 P 2250 P 25 -2316

[App. F. III—2

eneral and Revenue Secretariat

Pc File No. 233 of 1924..

Serial No

Immediate

Flag 'J'

(3) According with procedure prescribed in O. no. No. 3588/CB 222-23-1 dated 22nd May 1924, the file is now to be sent to the Legislative Dept for further action (Vide cl. (c) of the above O. no)

Submit the orders:

21/30/11 Asst Sec

Prof" Br with compts

30/11

Note—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192 .

General and Revenu
Secretariat

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

No. 15 G dated 7th June 1926, from the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

Forwarded copy of correspondence between the Govt of Bombay and the Govt of India, in regard to rules under Section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

(4) Subject Perusal. The main file relating to the introduction of Similar Regulation in the State is now in the Pol. branch in connection with the drafting of a bill. This may also be sent there for being placed in the main file.

(5) Submit with the main file for perusal. It will be seen from the note in that file that a bill has already been drafted & approved in council. It has to be placed before the L. C. for which purpose a Statement giving the general principles has to be prepared in the administrative dept.

(Vide Rule (c) of the Rules issued with Govt no 3588 dt 22/5/1924)

(6) Submit with a statement of objects and reasons

Received from the Secretariat and Number on 29.1.26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

6.7) Sabd with a typed draft

30.1.26 First m)

829
30.1.26

6.8) A draft statement of general principles of the Bill to be placed before the R.D. may be prepared

6.9) A draft Statement of the general principles of the bill is laid

6.9) Please type

131
4.2.26

9) Sabd with a typed draft

First m)

10) The draft is approved

The draft statement as also copies of draft bill may be got printed & copies kept ready for being placed by the R.D. members on the next session of the Assembly when the Bill may be placed before it

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

7/1) This has now to be sent to the Legis. branch for further action.

5/1 4/2 Legis Bv) 4/2 5/2

7/2) Subd. The file has, under rule(c) of the rules issued under GI dy 22/5/25, now to be sent to the Secretary G.A. for further action. Mapped, a typed copy of the Bill in the linked file will be put up. Yes. Please ascertain from the Dft Branch if the definition (f) is to be kept on, & then a typed copy may be sent to the Secy G.A.

Apr 5/2

as also See 3 (3) which gives certain powers to that Committee

7/3) To the Dft Branch for kindly stating if the definition of "Indian Central cotton cmtee" in clause 2 (f) of the Bill is to be retained, as also the portion relating to that Committee in clause 3.

5/2

Apr 6/2

7/4) The bill has to be scrutinised by the Legis branch for. and the finish form of the bill decided by it.

7/5) Kind ref is invited to cl. (f) Sec 2 and Cl. (3) Sec 3. of the draft Bill in the linked file. They relate to the Indian Central Cotton Cmtee: it seems that they may be retained in the Dft bill.

5/1 6/2 Ch Sec

Ch Sec 6/2

7/6) by a read the Dy Secy Branch

8/2

Legis Bv) 8/2

7/7) It is seen that Sec 3 (3) gives the Indian Cotton Committee jurisdiction

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 6-FEB 1926 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

over ginning factories & working in the State. Whether such a provision may be retained is a question of policy which the Govt may have to decide, and ~~this is~~ orders on this are obtained in the administrative branch, which decides upon the necessity for legislation. It was upon this reason that the point was referred to the Legislative Branch.

This is a question of principle not of form merely.

78) It appears desirable either to omit both the definition & the latter part of Sec 3 (3) or at least to so alter the latter part of Sec 3 (3) as to take away the powers that are given to the Committee, but at the same time retain provision for the supply to the Committee any information which it may desire. Powers of Govt contemplated in Sec 3 (3) may supply the information when requested by the Committee. The point is for orders. The rest of the Bill may remain as revised. Submit for orders.

Sd/- [illegible]

Secy in Assembly

cag -10/

253/8-3

(1st Member)

061/43

79) I do not think that Indian Central Cotton Committee should have any thing to do with ginning factories in our State.

80) I would therefore substitute for the words

cag 4-8

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Legs

Serial No

(1) In the Indian Central Cotton Committee" occurring in Sec 3 (2) the Bombay Act, in which any ~~person~~ such person appointed by Govt and for which "is appointed by", the word shall may be substituted

(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)

(1) Subs. In view of the changes ordered in above Subclause (f) of clause 2, of the Bill relating to the abolition of "the Indian Central Cotton Committee" is unnecessary. If approved the Sub. clause will be omitted

(2) In the statement of general principles the words "one by the Indian Central cotton committee" in para 4 (3) will have also to be omitted.

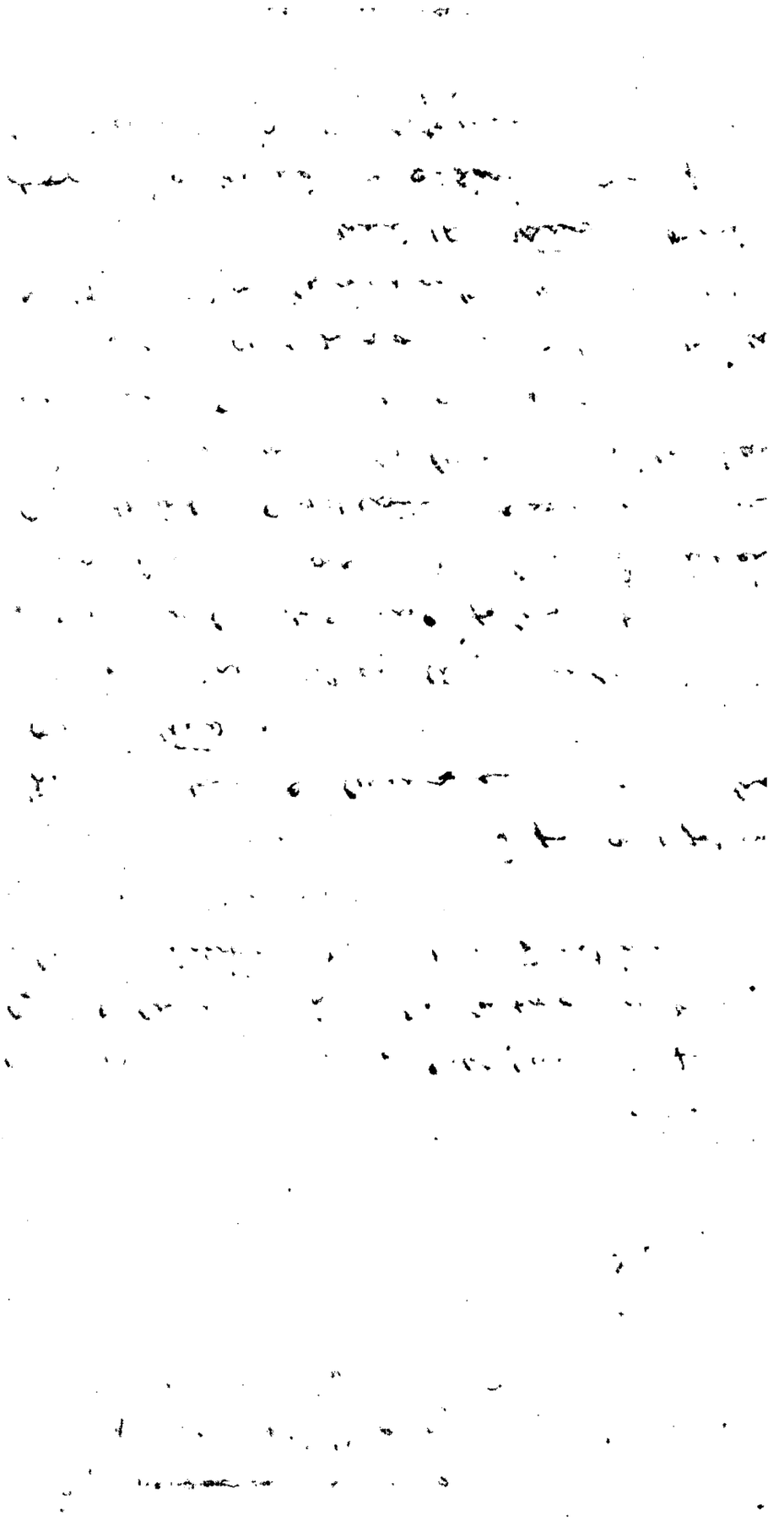
(3) If approved the Bill & the statement will be got ~~typed~~ printed with the omission for taking action as per para 70 supra

Subs for orders.

9/10/25.

(4) Please send out the scope of the

NOTE—Contn. Sheet



Serial No

functions of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

10/3

85) Secy. with a copy of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 which provides for the constitution of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are laid down in the Act. It seems from S. 19 of the Act that the Committee is entitled to take such measures as are calculated for the promotion of agricultural & technological research in the interest of the cotton industry. Kind attention is invited to Sections 15 & 16 of Act No XIV of 1923

8/11/26

2

19/V/26

86) In view of the fact that it was ordered in para 84 above that we need not recognise the Indian Central Cotton Committee," the deposition of this expression in Section 2 cl (b) may be omitted.

87) In Section 3 cl (3) ~~may also perhaps~~ be amended the portion relating to the sending of a copy of the entry in a register may also perhaps

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

App. F. III—2]

File No. of 192 .

General and Reven
Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

be omitted. Since the former portion of this clause provides for sending the original register itself to the person appointed by Govt, unless it be that the person to whom the original Register is to be sent & the authority to whom the copy is to be sent are two different persons.

88) In Section 5 cl (2) for the words "local govt" in the Br Indian Act, the words "Authorities prescribed by Govt" are suggested to be substituted. If the "Authorities" mentioned in this sub Section is the same as the Authority mentioned in sub Section (1) then the expression "such Authority" may be used

89) But if it is the intention of Govt to publish the returns, "Government" may be substituted for "local government".

90) Under Section 42(2) ~~it is only a~~ Returns of the Br Indian Act, the Govt can frame rules & under Section 13, the Local Govt can frame rules. Since there are not two such distinct Authorities in Mysore, the two Sections may be combined into Section 12. enabling the Govt to frame the rules.

Submitted for orders.

(H Seey)

28/12/0

Please bring it on 16/5.

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. Sh

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

97C File No. 233 of 1924-25

Serial No. 91

I have gone into the draft prepared by the Branch.

The following points may be considered:-

(1.) In view of the fact that the Indian Central Cotton Committee have nothing to do with the factories in our State, defn of that Committee as contained in cl(f) of Sec 2 may be omitted

(2). For the same reason portion beginning from 'and the owner or person in charge of any specified bale' be omitted in Sub Sec 3 of Sec 3, & the words 'or a copy certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory,' be inserted after the words 'under this Section' in the 4th line. This is to give legislative sanction to the right of the person appointed by Govt to insist upon the production of original registers or press registers or a certified copy thereof & delete 'Local' in 'Local Govt'.

(3). From Sec 5 cl 1 & 2, it is clear that the Returns are to be sent to the prescribed authority & the Govt have to make a compilation from the weekly returns & publish the same. If the Govt decide to follow this course, the word 'Local' in cl 2 of Sec 5 of Act need only be omitted. If the two functions are to be performed by the prescribed authority, 'such authority' may be substituted for 'Local Govt.'

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

(4) As to the rule-making power, Sections 12 + 13 may be combined into one section & include matters mentioned in Sec 13 in Section 12, & change the make suitable alterations & changing 'The Gov-Gen in Council' into 'The Government' in Sec 12.

~~Section~~

The whole Section 12 may be re-drafted as follows:-

Section 12. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular & without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Government shall have power to make rules:-

(a) to (d) as in Sec 12. (e) to (g) as in Sec 13.

(5) ~~Change 'Act' into 'Regulation'~~

Substitute 'Regulation' for 'Act'.

540/17.3 1st Member.

17.3

92) A fair copy of the Rules drawn in accordance with the suggestions that should be made may be put up.

17.3

17.3

17.3

Note—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

93) Sections 4 and 15 as proposed in the Bill.

94) Copy put up as directed.

In section 3 (3) the words "of any entry" are inserted after the word copy, in conformity with the same words in 3 (6).

Cl (j) of section 12 (2) seems to be unnecessary in view of 12 (1).

95) The Statement of objects & principles requires to be amended by the omission of the words "Indian Cotton Committee".

96) The words may be omitted as proposed.

97) A copy of the Bill as well as Statement of General principles may now be sent to the Secy. Legislative Dept. asking for any further suggestions.

Subject. Please put up for show the alterations made in the draft.

25/3.

Alterations are indicated in Blue pencil.

25/3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
29. MAR. 1926
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
LEGISLATIVE
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Note—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31

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Secretariat

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-...
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 233 of 1924 | 23

Serial No.

~~The bill may be put before~~

98) The action to be taken by me is subsequent as regards the inclusion of this in the agenda in the ensuing budget session of the R. A. I shall obtain orders from the Dewan on the matter separately.

99 In the meantime it is not clear to me whether the bill & the SR of govt. notices should be placed before the R.A. definite orders may be obtd and communicated to me together with a fair copy of the bill & the SR

L & L by instr
Comps

29/3

28
30/3

100) Submd for orders on the point mentioned in para 99.

Apr 30/3

101) The order of the member in para 97 shows that the Bill as well as the SR of govt notices should be sent to the Legl Rt. Submd for orders if the Bill also is to be placed before the R.A.

28
30/3

Leg Mr)

102) Only the principles of the Bill are to be placed before R.A.

Dewan
31-3

28
31-3

Copy 31/3

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

1908/25 P

WD 21264—GPB—40,000 17-12-25

App. F. III—27

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 1926

Serial No.

103 A fair copy of the statement is placed on the file.
104 This file may be sent to the Secy. Legislative with reference to paras 99 Supra.
Sd/-
8/4/26.

105 The Stt is to be scrutinised and corrected as per member's orders
4/4

Please bring up 5/4

106 Statement is put. The file may be sent to Secy LC for taking the copy and the return of the file.
6/4
6/4
6/4

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
7. APR. 1926
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL & ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

108 Please take a copy of the St. [which is indicated which it is] - Make also a copy of the note on this page & the last. Then put up the file again
8/4

109 A copy of the statement, the marked copy of the note, & the letter taken & the file resubmitted. File returned
8/4 8/4 8.4.26 Ldd Secy with Comps. 8/4 8/4 8/4

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat

2496

Rr File No. 233 of 1925.

Serial No.

1 This may be sent to the R. A. Secretary intimating the result of action taken in the matter.

Sd/ 5/7 R.A. Sec'y) WD 8/7/26.

Submitted.

2 The results of discussions in the Assembly with regard to this Bill (as noted by the Reporting Section) is as follows:—

"As the sense of the Assembly was against the Bill, it was not pressed by Government."

10/7/26.

Sd/ 9/7 To the Dev Branch)

8/7/26 10.7.26

WD 14/7/26. "Bill to regulate the working of cotton ginning factories in the State."

3 Subs for Revenue orders

Sd/ 14/7 Ch Sec'y) WD 14/7

Have we written to the Residency saying that we are going to introduce similar legislation.

Sd/ (S?) WD 15/7

4 Kind reference is invited to our letter No. Pol. 321 dated 24.10.'25 to the Residency in the matter. We have only said that the question of enacting a similar Regulation in Mysore is under consideration.

Subs Sd/ 16/7 Ch Sec'y) WD 17/7

Keep 'S'

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
9 JUL 1926
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL & ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
M. S. N. A.
BR 9.7.26

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
9 JUL 1926
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH

Serial No.

A

115 It is very likely that the Central Cotton Committee will urge the necessity for this legislation through the Assembly. Until this request is repeated the further consideration of the question may be postponed and we may await the opinion of the R.A that legislation on these lines is not required in the Colony

19/7/26

1st Member

Secretary

19/7

20/7

116 We may merely defer taking action for the present. Mr. Krumbiegel wished to explain the position again at next meeting of R.A. A note may perhaps be drawn from him to see if matter can be placed after before R.A. in case it is very urgent

23/7.

23/7

24/7

24.7.26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

118 Secretary

26/7

26/7

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
24. JUL. 1926
Reg. No. 534.

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192 5

Serial No.

For perusal of D Awards owns-

1-0 Action will now be taken for getting a note from the Dir. of Ats RR 27/7

First member

WD 27/7

Lee 27/7

122) Please call for a report from the Dir of Ats RR 2/8. WD 2/8

123) It seems better to refer this file q.v. to the Dir. of Ats for favour of remarks with refee to the 1st Member's remarks in para 116 and for putting up a note for being placed before the R.A. at its next Session.

124) Subs. for orders

Issued 3.8.26

125) Please bring up WD 3/8

WD 5/8/26.

See Agn)

127) I don't think see the necessity for referring the ik to Official. Para 115 & 116 may be circulated in the 88th Calling for the 28th RR 5/8

128) Please dft WD 5/8

129) Draft Subs? for appd..

Issued 11.8.26

130) Appd. Issue WD 12/8.

This seems better in view of the contents in para 115 & 116. WD 5/8.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 27 JULY 1926 No. 1040

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat

Ind. File No. 1775 233 of 1924

Serial No. 16

Director of Agriculture
1085 of 16.8.26

Requests him to submit a note on the introduction of a legislation to regulate the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State to be placed before the L. A. at its next session.

from the Dy. of Agri.

Rec 347 – Ind. 109 of 26-27 of 24.9.26.

States with refce to the above that he considers it essential to introduce both the Cotton Transport Act & Ginning & pressing Act, that he has asked the Dy of Ind and several other merchants, who argued the matter with him in the meeting he had called for, to furnish him with the necessary information to meet the arguments against the introduction of the legislation & that he would intimate whether it would be possible to place the matter before the L.A. at its next Session.

191) Sub: for perusal with refce to paras 116, 117 and 120. Further intimation from the Dy. of Agri is awaited.

28.9.26 (Ch Sec'y)

132) Sub: for perusal

(Sec'y Agri)

28/9/26

30/9/26

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 18 AUG 1926 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 28 SEP. 1926 No. 2454

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 30 SEP. 1926 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

132) As no reply has so far been recd from the Govt of Agra in the matter, it is not possible to place this subject before the R/A at its ensuing Session.

Sub? Dated 9.10.26

134) A reply has just now been recd from the Secy Bd of Agri. forwarding a resolution of the Sub Committee, in this matter.

135) Please put up with it.

UBP 9/10/26.

From the Secy Re. confce

338 | 9.10.26.

Hds. copy of the proceedings of the Bd. of Dte. on the subject & the resolutions arrived at to the effect that it may again be placed before the R/A. That Hon. Yeguva Narayana Gud be asked to explain to the Assembly in Kannada the advantages of the proposed legislation.

136) vide flag X for the principles of the bill placed before the R/A at its last Session. If the resolution no I is appd. Sufficient number of copies of the principles of the bill (the same as had been placed before the last R/A) will be got printed for being supplied to the R/A members.

Re Resolution II proposing That Hon. Yeguvanarayana Gud may be requested to explain the advantages of the bill to the members is for orders

Secy 12.10.26.

137) The last day for the despatch

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01228—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

Serial No.

of copies of statement (about the proposed legislation) to R.A. members was the 8th Oct. 1926. and the communication from the Board of Agriculture is received the next day. Ordinarily, therefore it is too late to place this matter before the ensuing Session of the R.A.

Immediate.

'38) It is, however, open to the Dewan-President to order its inclusion in the agenda, on the ground of urgency of the measure. Whether in the circumstances, the question may be placed before the R.A. this time, or at the Birthday Session, is for orders.

139) (It may be noted that the measure is an important one and there was serious opposition to it at the last session of the R.A.).

Sec'y D) 12/10/26.

140) As I submitted already an amended bill the consideration of this measure may be put off to the Birthday Session of the R.A.

4137 12/10

1st member chairman Agrl Committee

CPS 12.10.26

WD 13/10

141) This too late to include this in present Session. Please have draft of Objects & Reasons, & draft bill scrutinised by the Legis Secty in time for June Session.

CPS 14.10.26

lee 14/10

WD 15/10

NOTE. Contn. Sheet

2263/26 P

WD 01225—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

neral and Revenue Secretariat

Ste File No 233 of 1924-25

Serial No.

7) The drafts of
i) a statement containing the main principles
X. of the bill
C ii) the proposed bill
S iii) and of the statement of Objects and Reasons, accompanying the bill,
as scrutinised by the Prot^n Branch and approved, are in the file.
8) Subd for perusal, before transferring the file, for further action, to the L.D. Sect^t.

Sec^t D) WP 11/11

L.D. Sect^t) WP 22/11 Chas 21.11.26

9) The Bill, Statement of Objects & reasons &c have already been scrutinized by this Sectt. As a matter of fact several points were raised in this Branch, orders obtained & the Bill was revised accordingly. — (Vide paras 7 & 8 ante) There is nothing left to be done by this Branch. Arrangements may be made with the Secy/A.A. & L.C. for placing the Statement before the Legislature.

Asst Secy/Develpt-Branch with Compts Cag 22/11

Subd to Secy. WP 24/11

24.11.26

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
22 NOV. 1926
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

NOTE- Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

Serial No.

150 Kind reference is invited to the First Members minute in Para 141 above.

151 The Legislative Secretariat have scrutinised the objects & reasons and the provisions of the Bill and suggest its being sent to the Secy RA & LE.

152 Before doing this I should suggest for consideration whether it is not desirable to collect some more facts to prove the necessity for the proposed measure and to enable some public opinion in the Chittagong District in favour of this legislation. At the meeting of the sub-committee held on 5.10.26 Mr Yegna Narayan Ayer is reported to have said that the excess of imports over exports of raw cotton in the State ie 70,000 mds possibly represents the quantity of inferior cotton brought into State for the purpose of mixing. I know something of the trade of the State and I know this is not at all a fact. The imports are obtained by the mills from Bombay presses. Some of the imports include the best cotton available in India, ie Dharwar cotton. Mr Krumbiegel suggested at the sub-committee that more facts might be collected and the ground prepared beforehand before placing this proposal before the RA again

153 I feel that the proposal will meet with a good deal of opposition from the RA again unless the Davengere merchants are financed. I should therefore suggest that the draft bill etc and the proceedings of the sub-committee might be sent

NOTE- Contn.Sheet

2101
V 2280 44

WD 01225—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No | of 192

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
10. DEC. 1926
Reg. No 4257

5370
28/cc

to the D.C. Chittoor who may be requested to hold a meeting at Davengere, explain the provisions of the proposed measure to the leading business men of the town and report the sense of the meeting to Govt. The D.C. maybe requested to invite Sri Yegna narayana Iyer to the meeting to explain the proposals to the gathering

CRO
25.11.26.

First member)

WP
25/11/26.

154 I have no objection. Submit to Dewan after return as this is a legislature matter, & a novel procedure.

26/11

Await-De
Await-Dewan's return
CRO
26.11.26

WP
26/11

Resumd.

Subd for perusal & orders. Refer Para 154.

WP
3/12

1.12.26.

D.)

Submitted for orders

CRO 9.12.26

WP 10/12

Dewan)

Sub
Hill 2.12.26

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
27 NOV. 1926
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

NOTE- Contn:Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

147 File No 235 of 1924.

Serial No.

Rd as a letter in Newspapers, notice being supplied for as to the measures to be taken, & measures effected by Govt, Madras in the matter above

10/12

Orders of the Dewan are submitted for perusal. The Dewan therein stated that to-day he was having a formal meeting in Yegnanarayana Iyer may explain the advantages of the proposed measure to the merchants at Devengere also. Will distribute leaflets. If approved a draft letter will be put up to the D of Agriculture

(First member) VS 22/12

CRR 21.12.26.

6484/21/12

VB 21/12

draft ✓ has come up

CRR 22.12.26.

Recd. at 4.30 PM

Draft Sent for appl.

Sent 23.12 VS (Secy D)

VB 23/12

VB 25/12

CRR 28.12.26.

6226/29/12

(First member) 30/12

Issue draft at once

CRR 29.12.26

NOTE. Contn.Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Itc File No. 933 of 192 4

Serial No.

19

To Director of Agriculture No. D. 5009 of 31.12.26. with Ref to 1st states that Mr A. K. Yagnaraya Aiyar may be requested to explain the advantages of the proposed measure at informal gatherings to merchants and the general public at Davangere and to write and distribute pamphlets to educate the public in the matter

from the Secy. Bd. of Agre
753 dt 11.1.27.

Fds. ~~copy~~ an extract of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bd. held on 11.12.26 & Reports that necy. intimation may be given to the Secy. R/A. to include the subject of the legislation in the agenda to be placed before the R/A. at its next Session.

~~We may be~~ A reply from the Dr. of Agre to this office letter dt 31.12.26 (Sl.19) may perhaps be awaited before intimating the Secy. R. A.

Submitted for orders

18.1.27 Secy DJ 20/1

21/1

Necessary intimation may be given to the Secretary RA. It is not necessary to await any reply from Dr of Ag. As will of course have been taken

NOTE. Contn. Sheet

4182 47

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192 .

Serial No.

file kept in confe: meeting

7799/24/1

all the action necessary before the next session of

the RA. ~~Assembly~~ GRS 23.1.27.

1st member) 25/1 GRS 25.1.27. 24/1 25/1

Sub with a draft.

Issue 5.2.27 SSM 9/2

21 To Secy, R. & L.C.

No. D. 7776 g 12.3.27

Forwards for being placed before the R. & at its next session a copy of the draft bill for regulating the working of the Cotton Ginning & Pressing factories in the State

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT, 18 MAR 1927 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn.Sheet

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Introduction of a Bill to Regulate the Working of Cotton ginning and Pressing factories in the Mysore State.

Statement of objects and Reasons:—

The Govt of India have recently framed, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton committee, an Act called "The Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories Act No. XII of 1925", with the object of putting the Cotton trade in a position to protect itself against such malpractices as dampening, mixing and adulteration in the ginning and pressing factories.

As a result of the important breeding work in Cotton on the Babbur Farm, two Superior Varieties of cotton (Lama-hatti and Dodda hatti) have been evolved in the State and are at present [illegible]

WD 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

of ~~Cotton Seed in India~~. It is

their introduction is impeded & cannot well improve the quality of the lint cotton

considered that a Regulation on the lines of the Cotton of India Act will serve to ~~protect the separation~~ of the ~~pure Seed and~~ to check the introduction of an inferior Variety of cotton in the State.

and part of its schedule

A draft bill on the lines of the British Indian Act accordingly has been framed. The proposed bill will put the trade in cotton seed to different uses, by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership and by providing for the ~~that~~ unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers by Municipal Authorities, for the use of correct scales and weights and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The obligations imposed

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

on the factory-owners are not of very onerous character. The Bill merely requires the factory-owners to do ~~that which all~~ ~~good factory-owners whose work~~ is properly organised do for their ~~own benefit~~. A recognised press-mark will become an important asset to a good pressing factory.

The Director of Agriculture and the Board of Trade who were consulted have expressed themselves in favour of the introduction of the legislation in question.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only laws governing the collection of land customs in British India at present in force are Madras Act VI of 1844 and Bombay Act XXIX of 1857. It has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government of India by the Local Governments which have to administer these Acts that both of them are very defective, and these defects are reported to hamper seriously the attempts of the land customs administration to cope with the extensive smuggling over the land frontiers of goods liable to high duties which has sprung up recently. The substitution of more effective provisions has for this reason become a matter of urgency; and, moreover, legislation is necessary in order to permit of the centralization of land customs administration in Madras, following upon the centralization of Sea Customs administration effected by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. The Madras Government is pressing for this step to be taken.

2. It is proposed to repeal the two local Acts and to substitute a single Act of the Central Legislature. The Bill as drafted contains a few simple provisions to deal with matters that have no direct counterpart in Sea Customs law, such as the appointment of land customs stations, the determination of routes and the procedure for obtaining permits to import or export goods on payment of duty or on satisfying the officer that the goods are not dutiable; for the rest the Bill assimilates procedure to that of the Sea Customs administration by making the principal provisions of Chapters V, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, applicable to the land customs administration. The Bill has designedly been made as simple as possible, because it is only intended to bridge the gap until the Government of India are able to introduce a Bill for the general revision of the law relating to sea, land and air customs, the preparation of which they have now in hand.

3. The Bill is made to extend to the whole of British India (except Aden) in order to enable the use in any part of British India of the power which was taken in the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1924, to apply the customs tariff, or parts of it, to goods crossing the frontier of any foreign territory. At present that power is ineffective in the case of the frontier of such a country as Siam because of the absence of any law under which the processes of levying duty could be carried out.

The 29th August 1924. BASIL P. BLACKETT,

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd September 1924:—

No. 27 OF 1924.

A Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provile for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 192 . Short title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (except Burma), including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) " bale " means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density ;

(b) " cotton " means ginned or unginned cotton, cotton waste or cotton seed ;

(c) " cotton ginning factory " means any place where cotton is ginned or where cotton fibre is separated from cotton seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of electrical power ;

(d) " cotton pressing factory " means any factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in which cotton is pressed into bales ; XII of 1911.

(e) " cotton waste " means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill or of a cotton ginning factory or of a cotton pressing factory, but does not include yarn waste ;

(f) " Indian Central Cotton Committee " means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and includes any sub-committee appointed by it to perform any function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee under this Act ; and XIV of 19

(g) " prescribed " means prescribed by or under rules made under this Act.

Maintenance of registers.

3. (1) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a daily record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

(2) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale, and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed.

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall be bound to produce any ginning register or press register maintained under this section when required to do so by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the owner or person in charge of any cotton pressing factory shall be bound to furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, if so required by it in writing, a copy, certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory, of the entry in any press register maintained at the factory relating to any specified bale.

(4) No register required to be maintained by this section shall be destroyed until after the expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If—

(a) in any factory any register required by this section to be maintained is not maintained or is maintained in any form other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or

(b) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or

(*c*) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (*4*),

the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

(*6*) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register, or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under sub-section (*3*), or furnishes a certified copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

Marking of bales.

4. (*1*) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed in the factory to be marked in such manner as may be prescribed, before it is removed from the press-house, with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory.

(*2*) If any bale is removed from the press-house of any cotton pressing factory without having been marked as required by sub-section (*1*), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Returns.

5. (*1*) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, on such dates and in such form as may be prescribed, weekly and annual returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and the preceding year, respectively, and the approximate net weight of each bale.

(*2*) The Local Government shall compile from the weekly and annual returns, and shall publish in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the province during the week and year, respectively, to which the returns relate;

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(*3*) If default is made in submitting any return as required by sub-section (*1*), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Scales and weights.

6. (*1*) No scales or weights shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory other than the scales or weights, if any, prescribed by the Local Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

(*2*) If in any factory any scale or weight is used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in the case of any second or subsequent offence, to five hundred rupees.

Structural requirements for factories.

7. (*1*) In the case of all cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginned and the taking out of ginned cotton respectively, and

(*b*) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority.

(*2*) Within such period after the commencement of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press-house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(3) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

Liability of officers of a company.

8. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment.

Cognizance of offences.

9. (1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911. XII of 1911

(2) No offence punishable under this Act or under any rule thereunder shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make rules.

10. The Governor-General in Council may make rules to provide for—

(a) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each pressing factory for the purpose of the marking of bales;

(b) the manner in which bales shall be marked; and

(c) the manner in which the weekly and annual statements referred to in section 5 shall be published.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the forms in which registers, records and returns are to be maintained or submitted, and the verification of records and the inspection of registers;

(b) the appointment of the authority to whom and the dates on which the returns required by section 5 shall be made;

(c) the weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any district in the province, and the inspection of the same;

(d) the appointment of authorities for the purposes of section 7;

(e) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates and Inspectors of Factories in the case of cotton ginning factories which are not factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1911; XII of 1911.

and

(f) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to reject unmarked bales in fulfilment of contracts.

12. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, any person who has made a contract for the purchase of baled cotton may require that no bales other than bales marked in accordance with section 3 shall be supplied in fulfilment of such contract, and, if he does so require, no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the contract:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than one year after, the commencement of this Act.

13. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act. Protection for acts done under Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed in 1917, in Chapter XVI of their Report recommended certain measures, including the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories, to prevent such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration, which are injurious to the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. The recommendations of the Committee, however, involved an excessive amount of official interference. The object of the present Bill is to put the trade in a position to protect itself by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership, and by providing further that unmarked bales or not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser.

The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns, for the use of correct scales and weights, and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

The 28th August 1924. C. A. INNES.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd September 1924:—

No. 28 OF 1924.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 192 . Short title.

2. Section 17 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) of section 17, and to that section as re-numbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 17, Act VI of 1898.

"(*2*) Where the Governor General in Council has directed that prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act in respect of postal articles may be made by prepaying the value denoted by the impressions of stamping machines issued under his authority, the impression of any such machine shall likewise be deemed to be a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue within the
1860. meaning of the Indian Penal Code."

Amendment of section 27, Act VI of 1898.

3. To the *Explanation* to section 27 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"and the impression of any stamping machine provided or authorized for the like purpose by or under the authority of the Government of such part, State or country."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In accordance with article 13-1 of the Principal Convention of Madrid, the prepayment of postage on every description of article can be effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by prepaying the value denoted by impressions of stamping machines, officially adopted and working under the immediate control of the Administration. Arrangements have been made in this country for the prepayment of postage and other postal fees by prepaying the value denoted by impressions made by stamping machines working under the control of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The object of the Bill is to make the fraudulent use of stamping machines or of impressions of such machines punishable in India and to apply the provisions of section 27 of the Act to postal articles from abroad bearing counterfeit or previously used impressions of stamping machines.

The 12th March 1924. A. C. CHATTERJEE.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 3rd September 1924 :—

No. 5 OF 1924.

[New matter not contained in the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918, is shown in italics.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under *special* conditions; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, *1924*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan *and the Sonthal Parganas*.

(*3*) *It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1925.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, *unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context*,—

(*a*) "Court" means a Civil or Revenue Court;

(*b*) "Indian soldier" means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(*d*) "proceeding" includes *any* suit, appeal *or application*.

VI

G. R. S. VI–G-32]

B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Date of issue 24/11/24.

Signed by [illegible]

Section 9 & C

File No. 233-24

Serial No. 2.

No. I.C 3615-

To The Director I & C

Sir

I am directed to invite reference to the Govt of India letter No. 1(1) Factories/24 dated the 23rd Sept. 24 and to request that the necessary report in connection therewith may be submitted in the enclosed blank form.

I have etc

for Secy to Govt

over

VI of 189

VI of 1898.

XLV of

37316

47

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUS COM."

In reply please refer to
No. C. 827

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, the 6th Mar. *1925.*

REV. SEC. Br. 97 7 MAR. 1925 G. D. SEC'To

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I & C 233-24-3.

With reference to your letter No. IC. 3615/I & C 233-24-2 of the 24th Novr. 1924, calling for my opinion regarding the introduction into the State of Legislation to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories, I have the honor to state as follows -

The chief object of the proposed legislation in British India is to maintain the reputation of Indian Cotton in the overseas markets. It is intended to place the trade in a position to protect itself against several mal-practices as damping, mixing etc. Accordingly the bill provides for (a) the marking of bales of cotton to facilitate tracing ownership thereof, (b) for the maintenance of registers and submission of the prescribed statistical returns, (c) for the use of the standard weights and (d) for making certain - - structural improvements in the existing ginning and pressing factories. The bill is the outcome of certain recommendations made by the Indian Cotton Committee in 1917.

If the conditions of trade in Cotton are examined in detail it will be obvious that there is no need for any legislation being introduced at present hereon these lines. The area cultivated - under cotton in Mysore is only a small fraction (0.4 per cent) of the total area under cotton in British India. The annual average outturn of cotton in the State is about 25,000 bales of 400 lbs each

and this works out to 0.5 per cent of the total Indian output. The principal variety of cotton grown in the State is Dharwar - American Common to the adjoining districts in the Bombay presidency, and there is therefore not much scope for mixing with other varieties. In fact the higher price the Mysore Cotton realises in the market as compared with the other Indian varieties acts as a very efficient check against adulteration in the State.

The conditionsof trade obtaining at Davengere are quite different from those in British India. Our export trade is by no means considerable. Part of our exports represents cotton grown in Ranibennur and other places round about brought to - Davengere or Chitaldrug for being ginned here. Our merchants do not engage themselves in any overseas business. The principal buyers of our cotton have opened their branch offices at - Davengere. After satisfying themselves regarding quality of cotton offered for sale, their agents make the purchases. Subse -quently the cotton is got baled and exported on their own accou.. Under these circumstances, there is no room for deliberate malpractices which the legislation is intended to put a stop to. I am not therefore in favour of any legislation being introduced in the State. The local merchants and producers are equally opposed to the legislation.

I have however observed certain defects in the construction of ginning and pressing factories. There are no separate entranc es and exits for the bringing in of the unginned cotton and the - taking out of ginned cotton. The floors in the pressing factories have not been properly paved. Some mixing of cotton takes place due to the faulty conditions of the structure, I do not think it is necessary however to call in the aid of legislation to remove these defects at present as the persons now engaged in ginning in the State are enterprising people who are likely to take steps to make the necessary structural improvements if the conditions of -

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conditions of trade are likely to affect their business and the cotton leaving their ginning factories fall below the standard of the cotton coming from Ginning factories in British India. In the case of the factories that may come into existence hereafter we may im-pose certain restrictions and arrange to have a proper scrutiny made of all the plans and specifications of the proposed buildings, but the prospects of many such new factories coming into existence are not great and each case can be dealt with individually without - legislation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

USC)

App.F.VI-G1.]

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SUBJECT

Section I & C

File No. 233-24.

Diary No. of letter replied to

Serial No. 4.

No. I.C. 7893/24

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

To The Secy Eco. Dept. Board

Sir

Date of issue 20/7/25

I am forwarding herewith a copy of letter No. G 827 B 7-3-25 from the Director of I & C furnishing his opinion about the initiation of legislation to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories in the State. I am directed to request that the subject may be placed before the Board of Commerce & Industries and send forward

Signed by Mr V. V. Iyer

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

over

the Board's opinion forwarded for the information of Govt -

~~The Board's opinion in~~
~~herein~~

Thanks etc -

14/5

For Secy R.D

VS

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 5993 Enc. 4
187-1918.

FROM

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 15th July 1925.

Subject.

THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT, 1925 (XII OF 1925).

SIR,

I am directed to address the Government of Mysore on the subject noted above.

2. The quality and reputation of Indian cotton has for a long time suffered from such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration. Very careful and thorough enquiries made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee have shown that the mixing is not done by the cultivator but that it takes place after he has sold his cotton and mainly in the ginning and pressing factories. The Government of India have recently passed an Act called "The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925)", with the object of putting the trade in a position to protect itself against such abuses. The Act seeks to achieve this by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The Act also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns, for the use of correct scales and weights, and for the

x Gazette of India, Part IV, dated 21st March 1925.

ructural

(55)

structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. It is based on the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. The enclosed pamphlet prepared by the Indian Central Cotton Committee explains in greater detail the reasons which led to the enactment of this measure. It also shows that the obligations imposed by the Act on factory owners are not of a very onerous character.

3. A draft of the rules to be issued under Section 12 of the Act has been prepared and published for criticism in the Gazette of India of 23rd May 1925. A draft has also been prepared by the Indian Central Cotton Committee which the Local Governments may like to take into consideration in framing rules under section 13. The Government of India consider it desirable that Indian States should make rules to provide for the matters mentioned in section 13 as well as those mentioned in section 12 of the Act. It is proposed to bring the Act into force on 1st August 1925, although, under rule 7 of the Government of India Rules, bales pressed before the 1st October 1925 will not be required to be marked. The reason for this is to allow press owners two months in which to obtain the special marks for their factories and make their arrangements.

4. The Act and the rules to be issued thereunder will, of course, apply only to British India; and Section 14 of the Act, which provides that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract if marked bales are required by the purchaser, will thus be inoperative in respect of cotton baled in Indian States. It is therefore very desirable that the States should co-operate with the Government of India by introducing similar legislation in their territories.

5 I am therefore to forward for the information of the

Government

of Mysore copies of the Act and draft rules, under Sections 12 and 13 thereof, together with a copy of the circular letter x explaining the rules, which has been addressed to Local Governments, and to request that, if there is no objection, they will kindly co-operate with the Government of India by introducing similar measures in the State. It may be pointed out that if a system of marking bales similar to that to be adopted in British India is introduced in the Mysore State it should enhance the reputation of the State cotton in the market, should facilitate sale in Bombay (especially sales on future contracts), and will probably lead eventually to the cultivators receiving better prices owing to the establishment of confidence in the identity of their cotton. In addition it may be observed that the legislation merely requires the factory owner to do that which all good factory owners whose work is properly organised do for their own benefit, and that to a good pressing factory a recognised press mark will rapidly become an important asset, also that there are obvious advantages in having a uniform system for the whole of India when measures are taken to prevent abuses which injure the reputation of Indian cotton and cause loss to the cotton grower. In this connection attention is also invited to the pamphlet prepared by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

6. I am to add that the Government of India are aware that some States have already taken measures of their own to deal with such abuses, and they therefore feel assured of the co-operation of the States in these further measures.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Major.
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

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No. 236-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. D. T. CHADWICK, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
EXCEPT BURMA.

Simla, the 20th May 1925.

SUBJECT :—*The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925).*

SIR,

I am directed to address you with regard to bringing into operation the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act. The cotton year in India for trade purposes is generally considered to begin on September 1st. and it is clearly desirable that the Act should, if possible, be in operation throughout the whole of the season. The Act cannot, however, be administered until the rules to be framed under Sections 12 and 13 by the Governor General in Council and the Local Government, respectively, have been issued. I am therefore to forward—

(a) a draft of the rules which it is proposed to issue under Section 12 of the Act ; and

(b) a draft of rules prepared by the Central Cotton Committee which the Local Government might like to take into consideration in framing rules under Section 13.

The Government of India propose to notify that the Act shall come into force on August 1st although under Rule 7 of the Government of India rules, bales pressed before the 1st of October 1925 will not be required to be marked. This will allow two months in which press owners may obtain the special marks for their factories and make their arrangements. It will, however, necessitate the rules under Sections 12 and 13 being issued on or very shortly after August 1st. I am to request, therefore, that the opinions on the rules framed under Section 12 may be furnished to the Government of India not later than July 10th and to express the hope that the Government of / you will be able to issue rules under Section 13 on or very shortly after August 1st.

2. During the passage of the Bill through the Indian Legislature an undertaking was given that all branches of the cotton industry would be consulted in regard to the rules to be made under the Act by the Government of India. I am to request that (with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, etc.) the Government of India may be furnished with the opinion of the / you Government of / opinion — and of Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and Associations of Ginning and Pressing Factory owners on the enclosed draft of the rules which the Government of India propose to make under Section 12 of the Act.

3. Rules (1) and (2) are self-explanatory. In regard to Rule 3, I am to state that, since the allotment of marks to pressing factories obviously must be done provincially, it would be most convenient, in the opinion of the Government of India, if the authority appointed by the Local Government under Section 13 (*b*) of the Act to receive returns of cotton pressed were also made responsible for the allotment of press marks ; Rule 3 has been drafted accordingly. I am to ask if the Local Government concur in this proposal.

4. Rule 4 calls for no comment except to say that to secure the full benefit of the Act, it is necessary that the district in which a bale of cotton is pressed should be readily ascertainable. The method prescribed in this rule seems to be the simplest and shortest way of achieving this. A letter has been allotted by rule 4 to every province, and it will be for the prescribed authority to assign a serial number to each district in the province. If any new district be created, then that district will get the first unused consecutive number. This district number is to be placed before the provincial letter. Thus 1 M. will denote that the press is situated in Madras Presidency, Tinnevelly District. The province and district being thus defined it will only remain for the prescribed authority to allot consecutive numbers to press factories within his province irrespective of the district within which they are situated so that there are no blank numbers unallotted. It is of considerable importance to the cotton trade that the ownership of press marks should be widely known. The Government of India consider that a list of the pressing factories in a province with names of owners and particulars of marks allotted should be published annually in the local Official Gazette as soon as possible after the commencement of the cotton year, *i.e.*, as soon as possible after September 1st of each year. A copy should be sent at the same time to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

5. The necessity of a rule rendering press marks non-transferable was urged by several commercial bodies when the Bill was in circulation and Rule 5 makes provision accordingly.

6. It is obvious that each press will require to start annually a new series of serial numbers on the bales pressed in the factory. The serial number has been defined accordingly as consisting of two parts, *viz.*, the last two integers of the cotton year and the number of the bale in that year's pressing. The cotton year from September 1st to August 31st has now been generally adopted throughout India except in the Madras Presidency where the cotton season is much later. It is preferable to adhere to this rather than to adopt the calendar year which might cause confusion since in most provinces numbers would then have to be changed in the middle of the pressing season. The dates proposed for the Madras Presidency are those already adopted in their weekly cotton statistics and are probably best suited to the late seasons of the South. [There are, however, general advantages in uniformity throughout India in this matter and the opinion of the Madras Government is requested whether they consider that seasonal conditions and trade necessities in Madras are such as to render advisable the continuance of these special dates for Madras.]

7. The manner in which bales are to be marked has been considered very carefully by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In view of the provisions of Section 14 of the Act it is essential that the marks shall be such as cannot be readily obliterated. The recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 that press marks should be stencilled on the flat side of the bale is open to the grave objection that not only are such marks liable to be obliterated by rough handling but there is no small risk that substituted marks would be sewn on to the hessian and the excuse made that the original marks had been damaged.

The Government of India propose to accept the recommendation of the Central Cotton Committee that the marks required under the Act should be punched on the hoop. On the information before them, they consider this to be the only method which will protect the trade against dislocation of business and possible fraud. The proposed method has the further advantage that merchants will be at liberty to stencil their own marks on the hessians as at present. The Indian Central Cotton Committee have reported that hoops can easily be marked by the use of the steel letter punches or by special machines devised for that purpose.

[ ] To Madras only.

8. I am also to request the views of the Local Government / your views regarding the suitability of the classification proposed for the weekly returns of cotton pressed. A classification by trade varieties would possess certain advantages but, as there is considerable doubt as to whether such returns could be accurate and since the areas under different varieties are changing as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments, a geographical classification has been proposed. In the Madras Presidency voluntary weekly press returns have been effectively maintained for some years and in the present Madras weekly Cotton reports the returns are classified by varieties. Subject to the concurrence of the Government of Madras no change is proposed in the existing classification for that Presidency. For other provinces a classification corresponding as nearly as possible with the old internal trade blocks has been adopted. Sub-divisions have been made where the blocks appeared to be inconveniently large for the present purpose and in some instances, where cotton production is small, blocks have been combined in order to avoid any possibility of figures appearing for individual presses.

9. The weekly returns of cotton pressed will afford statistical information of great and increasing importance to the cotton trade and form one of the chief features of the Act. Uniformity throughout India is essential and it is proposed that all press returns should be for the seven days ending on the Saturday of each week. The prompt publication of such information is also of obvious importance. The draft rule provides for publication in the local Official Gazette and in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*. It is further proposed to publish the returns weekly in the Indian Trade Journal and the Indian Central Cotton Committee as well as the East Indian Cotton Association request, provided the Local Government has no objection, that they may be supplied direct with copies of the provincial returns. It is requested that the copy of the Provincial return relating to the preceding week be despatched to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics not later than Friday in each week. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics will be responsible for the compilation and publication of the All-India return.

(I am also to ask for the opinion of the Government of Bombay whether the Sind press returns could be compiled by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency at Poona in time to permit of their publication in the Bombay Gazette at the same time as the press returns for the rest of the Presidency and included in the Provincial return to be despatched to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics on each Friday or whether arrangements for local compilation and despatch could be made.)

10. The Act cannot operate until Local Governments have framed and issued rules under Section 13. As it is clearly desirable that the Act should be observed throughout India from about the same date and as the Government of India wish to see it given effect to during the next cotton season, I am to invite attention not only to the advisability of drafting promptly rules under Section 13 but also to the great desirability of early publication of those rules for the guidance of the trade. In this connection I am to forward for consideration a draft of certain of these rules furnished by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. No draft rule has been suggested under Section 13 (*c*) as provincial requirements will differ. But in respect to the other rules, I am to suggest that it will be of advantage if a measure of uniformity could be attained throughout India and to request that in framing rules under Section 13, these proposals may receive consideration.

11. The intention of the proposed rule (1) under Section 13 (*b*) is that the authority to whom weekly press returns should be made should be the officer responsible for the preparation of the provincial cotton forecast who, in most provinces, is the Director of Agriculture. It is desirable that the statistical return of bales pressed shall be complete for the cotton year and there is no need to defer their compilation until the marking of bales becomes compulsory. It has therefore been provided that the first return shall be for the week ending September 5th, 1925.

12. The rules under Sub-section 13 (*d*) present a little difficulty in respect to the appointment of authorities under Section 9 of the Act. The duties under Sub-section (4) of that Section obviously require the intervention of the local

( ) To Bombay only.

officers such as the Collector of the District. On the other hand, the design of new ginning factories raises more technical questions and the Central Cotton Committee suggest in their draft rules that the advice of the Provincial Cotton Committees would be helpful in this matter. Whether the Chairman of that Committee or whether some other officer, *e.g.*, the Director of Agriculture be notified as the prescribed authority for Section 9 (1) of the Act is a question purely for the Local Governments.

13. In the proposed rule under Sub-section (*f*) inspection has been limited to the usual working hours since no question of the hours of working is involved. In this connection I am to invite the attention of Local Governments to the fact that whilst the Act provides other machinery for ensuring the maintenance of registers at pressing factories, failure to maintain the ginning register can readily be detected only by inspection. It is not the intention that the administration of the Act should involve the appointment of special Inspectors, but Local Governments will doubtless consider the advisability of issuing instructions to ensure the examination of ginning registers being made by officers who have an opportunity of doing so in the ordinary course of their work.

14. Under Section 5 of the Act, the " season " is to be defined by notification by each Local Government. Notwithstanding the latitude given by the Act in this respect, the Government of India hope that all Local Governments will be able to adopt the dates proposed in order to facilitate the compilation of all-India cotton statistics. (It is possible that for the reasons set forth in paragraph 7 *supra*, the Government of Madras may consider it necessary to adhere to a season beginning on February 1st, but the Government of India hope that the advantages of uniformity throughout India will be borne in mind.)

15. The forms which accompany the draft rules call for no comment, but I am to suggest that Local Governments will probably consider the advisability of issuing similar vernacular forms for the ginning register, press register as well as for the weekly return which is required from each press under Section 5 of the Act.

16. The draft rules under Section 12 are being published for general information and opinions in the *Gazette of India*.

[17. I am to suggest that a draft with the necessary notification applying the Act to Berar may be submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department together with a statement of any necessary modifications in the rules to be made under the Act as applied to that territory.

For the purposes of Rule 4 it will probably be most convenient to prescribe a separate letter " K " for Berar, to allot separate district numbers and to use a separate series of press numbers as if Berar were a separate province. The authority who will allot press marks and to whom returns under Section 5 would be sent might conveniently be the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces and Berar.

In regard to Rule 8 it is suggested that a schedule, in the same form as for each province, should form part of the rules as applied to Berar and that one block consisting of the districts of Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal would be sufficient.]

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 236-C.

Copy forwarded to the D. G. C. I., for remarks.

A copy is also forwarded to the F. and P. Deptt. for information.

By order, etc.,

L. SEN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

( ) To Madras only.
[ ] To C. P. Govt. only.

L49CD—468—19-5-24—GIPS

Rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

Act No. XII of 1925.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

(2) They shall come into force on the first day of August 1925.

Definition.

2. In these rules—

"Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925;

"Section" means a section of the Act.

3. The owner or lessee of every cotton pressing factory shall apply to the authority appointed to receive returns under sub-section (1) of section 5 for the allotment of the mark required by section 4 to be used for such factory. Such application shall be made, in the case of factories in existence at the commencement of these rules, on or before the 1st September 1925, and, in case of factories constructed thereafter, not less than one month before work commences in the factory:

Provided that the authority aforesaid may at any time allot the mark to be used in a factory in respect of which no application has been made and may intimate the allotment to the owner of such factory.

Special mark.

4. (1) The special mark allotted to each factory shall consist of a number denoting the district and a letter denoting the province in which the factory is situated together with a number denoting the factory.

(2) The letters denoting the province shall be as follows:—

For presses situated in the Madras Presidency the letter ..	M.
For presses situated in the Bombay Presidency the letter ..	B.
For presses situated in Bengal the letter	L.
For presses situated in the United Provinces the letter ..	U.
For presses situated in the Punjab the letter	P.
For presses situated in the Central Provinces the letter ..	C.
For presses situated in Bihar and Orissa the letter	Q
For presses situated in Assam the letter	A.
For presses situated in the North-West Frontier Province the letter	F.
For presses situated in Ajmer-Merwara the letter ..	J.
For presses situated in Delhi the letter	D.

(3) The numbers denoting the factory shall run consecutively within each province.

Marks not transferable.

5. No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to another factory.

6. The serial number shall consist of two parts separated by a star. The first part shall consist of two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the press factory register. The cotton year shall commence on the first day of September in each calendar year and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following, except in the Madras Presidency where the dates for the commencement and ending of the cotton year shall be the first day of February and the 31st day of January respectively.

7. On and after the 1st October 1925, every bale of cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner :—

Manner of marking.

The special mark and the serial number of the bale shall be indelibly punched or stamped on any part of the central hoop of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable. Provided that if the bale is lashed with less than three hoops the marks shall be punched on either of the hoops (if two hoops be used) or near the middle of the hoop if one hoop only be used. The letters and numbers used shall in no case be less than one-quarter-of-an-inch in length. English letters and numbers only shall be used. The factory mark shall be separated from the serial number by a star, and the following order shall be observed :—

Number denoting district—letter denoting province—number denoting factory—Star—numerals denoting cotton year—Star—running number of bale.

Illustration.

A bale of cotton pressed at a factory in a district in the Bombay Presidency in February 1926 is marked " 11 B 161 * 25 * 3456." In this mark 11 B 161 is the factory mark 11 denoting the district, B the province and 161 the number allotted to the factory ; 25 * 3456 is the serial number, 25 representing the cotton year commencing on September 1st, 1925 and 3456 the running number of the bale pressed in the factory.

Compilation and publication of returns.

8. The statements to be compiled by Local Governments under sub-section (2) of Section 5 shall be published weekly in the local Official Gazette and in the supplement to the Gazette of India in the form appointed for the province concerned in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.	
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ..... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corres ponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
TOTAL ..				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay					Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind.
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port.					NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency					All districts in the Presidency.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Upper Doab					Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab					Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad.
4. Bundelkhand					Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
5. Benares					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia.
6. Gorakhpur					Gorakhpur, Basti.
7. North Oudh					Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur.
8. South Oudh					Hardoi, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
9. Rohilkhand					Moradabad, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Budaun, Garhwal, Shajahanpur, Almora.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending.....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullunder					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikupura.
4. Rawalpindi					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
Total ..					

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(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2. Nerbudda					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar.
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura					Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Province of Assam					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.).

FORM I.—N.-W. F. P.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The North-West Frontier Province					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
Ajmer-Merwara					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.—DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Delhi Province					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

Suggested rules under Section 13 of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

(Rules to be made by local Governments.)

Under Section 13 (a)—

(1) The ginning register shall be maintained in the form shown in the attached schedule A.

(2) The press register shall be maintained in the form shown in schedule B.

(3) The weekly returns of cotton pressed shall be in the form shown in schedule C.

(4) Any officer empowered under Section 13 (*f*) of the Act to enter and inspect a cotton ginning factory or a cotton pressing factory may when making such inspection examine the above registers and test the accuracy of the entries.

Under section 13 (b).—

(1) The authority to whom returns under section 5 of the Act shall be made shall be the Director of Agriculture.

Such returns shall be for the seven days ending on the Saturday of each week and shall be posted not later than the following day, and the first return shall be for the week ending September 5th, 1925.

(2) When a pressing factory finally ceases work for the season, this shall be stated on the last weekly return.

Under section 13 (d).—

(1) The prescribed authority for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 of the Act shall be the Collector of the District (in Madras—Divisional Officer) in which the factory is situated.

(2) The prescribed authority for the purposes of section 9 sub-section (1) of the Act shall be the Chairman of the Provincial Cotton Committee appointed under Government Order (No....., dated.....).

(3) The prescribed authority for the purposes of Section 9 sub-section (2) and Section 9 sub-section (4) of the Act shall be the Collector of the District in which the factory is situated.

Under section 13 (f).—

A District Magistrate, or other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may enter any Cotton Ginning or Cotton Pressing Factory at any time during the usual working hours, and may make such inspection of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of the Act or of the rules under the Act.

Under Section 13 (g).—

(1) Every pressing factory shall exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice showing the mark allotted to the factory under Section 12 of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of section 5 of the Act the "season" shall commence on the first day of September in each year.

SCHEDULE A.

Ginning Register.

Name of Factory..... Name and address of Owner..... Name of registered Lessee (if any)..... Year..... Month.....

Name of owner of *kapas*.	Quantity (by weight) of *kapas* or ginned cotton.		Dates on which ginned.	Remarks (if any).	Signature of owner or person in charge of the Factory.
	Kapas.	Cotton.			

SCHEDULE B.

Press Register.

Name of Factory..... Name of Owner..... Name of Lessee (if any)..... Press Mark.....

Date.			Serial numbers of the bales.	Name of person for whom pressed.	(In these columns may be entered the weights of the bales, average weights, etc., to facilitate the preparation of the returns under Section 5.)			Signature of owner or person in charge of the Factory.
Year.	Month.	Day.						

SCHEDULE C.

Return of cotton pressed for the week ending *19*

[Return under Section 5 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.]

Name of Pressing Factory.	Name of Owner.	Name of registered Lessee (if any).	Press Mark.
.....	.....	.....	.....

Correct Postal Address of Factory .....

Number of bales pressed during the week.	Average nett weight per bale in lbs. avoirdupois.	Number of bales pressed since the commencement of the season (*i.e.*, since September 1st, 19) to the end of the week.	Remarks (if any).

Signature of owner or person in charge.

L49CD—468—20-5-25—GIP S

Indian Central Cotton Committee.

THE BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF GINS AND PRESSES.

WHY IT IS WANTED.
WHAT IT REQUIRES THE PRESS OWNER TO DO.
HOW IT WILL HELP THE CULTIVATOR.

This Bill is frankly an attempt to prevent, or at any rate reduce the adulteration of good cotton by bad and is a necessary complement to the Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923. The evils of mixing are well recognised and for years a remedy has been sought. The justification for legislation is that grave economic loss to the whole country is being caused and that the loss is falling most heavily on the cotton grower who is least able to protect himself. It must be remembered that the Indian cotton crop now averages some 50 lakhs of bales (worth over 100 crores of rupees) of which Indian mills take about 20 lakhs of bales, the balance being exported. A few recent instances will show the extent of the loss caused by mixing.

The Agricultural Department in the Punjab has successfully established the growing of Punjab-American cotton on some six lakhs of acres. Last year it was calculated that this brought in *at least* 120 lakhs of rupees of extra profit to the grower. But Indian mills have constantly complained that the cotton is mixed and consequently cannot be used for the purpose for which cotton of one inch staple should be suitable.

At the commencement of the season the demand for cotton of the 1923-24 crop was keen and both Indian mills and exporters paid high prices for it. Later deliveries were badly

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mixed, the reputation of Punjab-American was lowered and its price relative to other cottons fell heavily as will be seen from the following Bombay prices :—

Date.	Spot prices of Punjab-American. Rs. per khandy.		Broach Quotation. Rs. per khandy.	Premium on Broach. Rs. per khandy.
	High.	Low.		
February 11th ...	755	735	665 — 635	Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
March 1st ...	670	650	585 — 580	Rs. 85 to Rs. 70.
April 7th ...	680	660	605 — 585	Rs. 75.
May 5th ...	670	650	600 — 580	Rs. 70.
June 9th ...	685	650	625 — 610	Rs. 60 to Rs. 40.
July 7th ...	650	615	585 — 575	Rs. 65 to Rs. 40.
August 4th ...	640	620	595 — 585	Rs. 45 to Rs. 35.
September 16th ...	620	600	585 — 565	Rs. 35.
October 13th ...	565	540	540 — 520	Rs. 25 to Rs. 20.
November 1st ...	530	510	510 — 500	Rs. 20 to Rs. 10.

A similar fall took place on the Liverpool market where a fair amount of Punjab-American was sold in the early part of 1924. Early in 1924 Punjab-American was sold at ¼d. per lb. *above* current quotations for Middling American. Later as the result of complaints of mixed cotton being delivered prices even for the best fell to 1½d. per lb. *below* Middling American ; a fall in price equal to Rs. 80/- per Bombay khandy.

When these figures are translated into terms of unginned cotton they represent Rs. 2/8 per maund or say Rs. 17/8 per acre. The effect on the cultivator's profit is obvious.

MIXING NOT DONE BY THE GROWER.

Very careful and thorough enquiry has been made as to where the mixing takes place and a number of independent reports received. Despite the fact that the same cultivators

grow both American and Desi cottons in the Punjab, the American *kapas* brought to market by them is on an average of 95% or greater purity. The baled cotton which is exported from the Punjab is often only 75 per cent. pure. The mixing is done *after* the cultivator has sold his cotton and mainly in the ginning and pressing factories.

Other outstanding instances which can be quoted are the mixing of inferior cottons with Cambodia at Tirrupur and of short staple cotton with the best Madras Northerns at Nandyal.

WHAT THE FACTORY OWNER IS ASKED TO DO.

If the Bill becomes law every owner of a pressing factory will have to:—

(1) have all bales marked in a prescribed manner.

(2) have records maintained of all bales pressed and for whom pressed.

(3) Every gin owner will be required to maintain a record of all cotton ginned and for whom ginned. Both will be required to produce copies of their records if called upon to do so by the Local Government or the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The additional requirements are :—

(1) That all pressing factories shall submit periodical returns of the number of bales pressed.

(2) In ginning and pressing factories only recognised weights shall be used.

(3) *New* factories shall comply with certain structural requirements.

Most good factory owners and merchants, whose work is properly organised, comply with most of these requirements already.

(1) The marking of bales with a mark identifying the press means no hardship. Most presses put on their own

mark already. A uniform system of permanent marking however is needed. The present marks on the *ends* of bales are often useless.

(2) Most presses already maintain records of all cotton pressed specially when they press for more than one client.

(3) Periodical (weekly) statistical returns are at present supplied voluntarily by all presses in Madras. A voluntary system was tried in other provinces, and no objections were raised, but the returns were too incomplete to be of value. All spinning mills are required by law to make a return every month of the quantity of yarn produced, and there is no reason why cotton presses should not furnish returns of cotton baled which are essential to the proper maintenance of cotton statistics.

RECOGNISED WEIGHTS.

Here again the majority of ginning factories do this already. In many cotton markets the actual weighment is done in the ginning factories and the cultivator is clearly entitled to honest weighment.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW FACTORIES.

A large number of ginning factories are well designed and well constructed. Others are so faulty that the cotton ginned in them is seriously damaged. The provision that all future factories shall conform to a reasonable minimum standard is not only no hardship but to everybody's interest.

It is clear that there is nothing that the honest press owner need fear in these conditions.

WHY THE FACTORY OWNER SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

There are many that admit that undesirable practices are going on but argue that the factory owner only works on

commission and is in the hands of his clients. This is only partly true, for it is well known that:—

(1) in some districts where certain abuses are very prevalent the factory owners themselves are big buyers of *kapas* and sellers of cotton.

(2) Factory managers know quite well when malpractices are going on. In many presses there are special rates for pressing mixed cotton.

(3) Some pressing factories have actually installed machines to facilitate mixing.

Moreover, the record of ownership of the cotton enables the press owner at once to pass on the responsibility to the merchant for whom he presses if he has himself worked in good faith.

HOW THE PROPOSED ACT WOULD HELP THE GROWER.

The introduction of a system of marking of bales and maintenance of records will put the merchant or spinner in a position to protect himself. This will lead to greater confidence in buying and thus to higher prices to the grower. We have an excellent example of how the cultivator has benefited by the stopping of abuse in the application of the Cotton Transport Act in Bombay. It is well known that the quality of Surat, Kumpta and Dharwar cottons has gone up enormously since the importation of short staple cotton by rail and sea for mixing purposes was stopped. The prices for the cotton and *kapas* of these areas relative to other cottons rose considerably and the cultivator gained.

It has already been stated that this Bill is a necessary complement to the Cotton Transport Act, and the reasons are obvious. In the first place the Bill now proposed is more general in its application for there are many abuses prevalent in Ginning and Pressing factories with which the Cotton Transport Act does not deal. Secondly, the Cotton Transport

Act can only be fully successful where well-defined areas with good natural boundaries can be chosen within which only one variety of cotton is grown.

There are many areas in India where, owing to limited irrigation facilities or other agricultural reasons more than one type of cotton are grown in the same tract. Again complete control of the transport of cotton by road is only a practical proposition where the tracts growing different varieties have definite natural boundaries which unfortunately is not always the case.

Under these circumstances, the only practical remedy appears to be to render malpractices at Ginning and Pressing factories difficult and unprofitable.

The cotton trade, on the whole, appears to be fairly well organised: the cotton growers are mostly small men and not yet organised. Consequently there is ample justification for legislative action to prevent short-sighted middlemen from following a policy likely to cause lasting injury to the cultivators by spoiling the good name and lowering the reputation of the cottons which are actually grown.

The Times Press, Bombay—J. 6571·24.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "INDUSCOM" 05249

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

In reply please refer to No. G 82-6S

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Enc one

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated Bangalore, the.....28th July *1925*.

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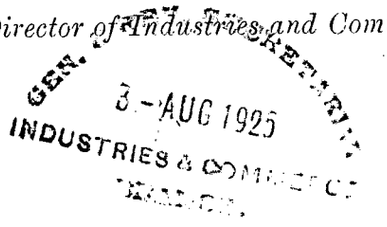
FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).



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The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

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SIR,

2nd Quarter 7/8

In continuation of this office letter No. ~~dated~~ 30.6.25 regarding the introduction of legislation to regulate the working of Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State, I have the honor to state that I visited Davengere on the 17th instant and made a detailed investigation in regard to the present position of the Cotton Industry and trade in the State and also took the opportuni-ty to discuss the matter in all its bearings with the principal cotton merchants and dealers in the State and the proprietors of the Ginning & Pressing Factories.

2. The total number of Ginning ~~Factories~~ and Pressing Factories in the State are, 19 Ginning Factories and 4 Presses at Davengere, 3 Ginning Factories and 2 Presses at Chitaldrug and one Ginning - Factory at Banavar in the Hassan District. The total quantity of cotton ginned and pressed is about 35,000 bales at Davengere, 5,000 bales at Chitaldrug and 2,000 bales at Banavar. Of the Cotton - ginned and pressed at Davengere only about 20,000 bales are produc-ed in the Mysore State and the balance of the cotton comes from the adjacent parts of the Bombay Presidency which produces cotton more or less of the same varieties as are grown in Mysore. The total spinning capacity of the mills in Mysore is about 18,000 - - spindles and there is a growing tendency for the local mills to draw the bulk of the cotton used in them from Davengere. Not more

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more than 50 per cent of the cotton now ginned and pressed in the State i.e., about 20,000 bales are exported annually and the bulk of the cotton is taken from the merchants in Davengere by Mills or their Agents ~~directly~~ in British India directly, who thus know definitely the names of persons who have supplied the cotton. Moreover, the bales are at present marked ~~in~~ with the names of the persons for whom the cotton has been ginned and pressed as the cotton leaves the factory and certain other precautions are already adopted that will enable any malpractices to be traced to their source without difficulty without any further legislation. As a rule all the Ginning Factories and Presses work merely for hire and as they have therefore no interest in mixing they strongly object to any legislation that imposes obligations upon them calculated to check evils in which they have no part. There is a strong feeling among the cotton merchants and others that as a good deal of the trade of Davengere depends upon imports of cotton from the Dharwar and Bellary Districts any unnecessary legislation may affect the trade in cotton and divert it from Davengere.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting held in Davengere is enclosed herewith for information.

3. Mysore grows now two varieties of cotton viz., the Sannahatti and Doddahatti. Both have fairly long staples and all round Davengere similar cotton is grown and inferior varieties of cotton are grown only about 300 Miles to the North of Davengere. As far as the cotton grown in the adjacent parts of the Bombay Presidency is concerned some of it is classed even higher than the Mysore Cotton on account of the purity of the colour of the lint. The only inferior cotton that is brought into Davengere comes from Stations to the North of Bijapur and this is brought not for mixing but as it is required by the Mills. The total quantity of such cotton is very small being about 2,000 bales. Moreover

Moreover, having regard to the present price of this cotton together with the freight there would be no advantage in mixing it. No cotton is therefore imported for mixing into the Mysore State.

There is no doubt a certain amount of mixing at present of the local varieties of cotton, viz., Doddahatti and Sannahatti as they leave the Ginning Factories, but as the two are more or less of the same standard there is no room for suspicion that this is done deliberately or with improper - - motives.

4. One of the chief objects of the proposed legislation is to ensure the maintenance of necessary accounts and registers in the Ginning and Pressing Factories to facilitate timely - submission of the prescribed returns. I have found that all the ginning and pressing factories have now voluntarily been maintaining all the necessary books and registers. The bales as they leave the pressing factories are marked with the name of the purchaser for whom it is pressed, the serial numbers as furnished by him and lastly some letters indicative of the name of the Pressing factory. The object of the legislation can easily be secured by replacing the serial numbers now furnished to the press by the purchasers by the serial numbers allotted to each press. The owners of Ginning and Pressing factories have agreed to submit voluntarily all information that they may be called upon to furnish. I also found that avoirdupois pound weights are in common use. The Ginning Factories have been using pound weights and the pressing factories have weigh bridges The table of weights used in the - - Ginning factories are -

7 lbs	...	¼ Md
14 lbs	...	½ Md
28 lbs	...	1 Md.
12 Mds	...	1 Nug

The average gross weight of each bale ranges from 400 to 410 lbs and the weight of the packing materials as hoops and - - gunny cloth amounts to 8 to 10 Lbs.

5. It is urged that as an indirect result of the legislation pure seeds will be made more and more available for purposes of cultivation. The experiments made by the Department of Agriculture will not be of any benefit to the State if for the cultivation of the new varieties of cotton, pure seeds are not readily forthcoming during the sowing season. While admitting the superior qualities of the new varieties of cotton merchants at Davengere are generally averse to handle small lots of cotton and the Ginning Factories in the same manner show preference in ginning to customers that can bring large quantities. Now the new varieties of cotton are generally grown by raiyats having small holdings and it is difficult for any single merchant to collect the entire crop into his hands. The raiyats bringing small quantities of the improved varieties of cotton find it difficult to realise higher prices as the merchants and ginning factories prefer to handle larger quantities of cotton at a time. The introduction of legislation will accentuate this difficulty and its chief effect would be to penalise the cultivation by small farmers of the improved varieties of cotton. To secure pure seeds of the improved varieties arrangements should be made to get the crop of the new varieties separately stocked and ginned through the Agency of the Co-operative Societies or the Officers of the Agricultural Department. In course of time as the area under the new varieties extends merchants begin to show decided preference to handle the crop of the new varieties if fairly large in case these are able to fetch higher prices, and the agency set up to secure pure seeds to the raiyats may then be relieved of the responsibility.

6. Another point strongly urged by the merchants in Davengere is that such legislation may have the effect of subjecting their disputes in regard to cotton supplied to authorities (the jurisdiction) outside the State and cause unnecessary interference in the trade.

7. The conditions in Davengere are somewhat similar to those in Bengal and Burma where the Chambers of Commerce have expressed themselves against the need for such legislation, the former on the ground that the cotton grown is only .2 per cent of the cotton grown in British India as against 5 per cent in Mysore and the latter that practically all the cotton exported from Burma is baled by a few firms who mark the bales with the trade marks and names, there is no difficulty in tracing the original ownership.

There are therefore many cogent reasons for holding that there is no need for such legislation at present in Mysore.

8. Since writing the above, I am aware that the matter has been considered by the Industries and Commerce Board who have recommended no legislation, but I feel it my duty to place the views of the persons chiefly interested in detail before Government and re-iterate my opinion that we can co-operate with the authorities in British India in regard to the adoption of all the measures contemplated in the Act by the Proprietors of Ginning Factories and Presses without Legislation and the introduction of laws for which there is no necessity, has always been deprecated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director.

USC)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF MERCHANTS and OWNERS OF GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES AT DAVANGERE HELD ON THE 17th. JULY 1926.

****

The list of members that were present, exxx includes:

1. Mr. P. G. D'Souza. ... (Chairman)
2. " D.G.Ramachandra Rao.
3. " H.K.Rama Iyengar.
4. " H. Subba Rao.
5. " Narayana Rao.
6. " Shankar Rao Sirur.
7. " Rachappa.
8. " Chigateri Sivarudrappa.
9. " Raghunatha Krishna Kadagadakai.
10. " Balappa Bondaday.
11. " Thukappa.
12. " Devendrappa.
13. " Siddaramanna Setru.
14. " Chigateri Luragappa.
15. " Navoroji (Billimoria)
16. " Belagami Chennappa.
17. " Charmane Chennappa.
18. " Basalingappa.
19. " Shantaveeraiya.
20. " Umapathiappa.
21. " B.Venkatashamannah.
22. " Kadivelappa.
23. " Prabiah.
24. " Hirisi Lalji.
25. " Krishnaswami Iyengar.

The Chairman explained to the members present the chief objects of holding the meeting. The Cotton Committee appointed by the Government of India during the years 1918-19 recommended to Government the adoption of certain measures with a view to improve the varieties of cotton grown in India and also to ensure better prices being realised by the cultivators of Indian cotton in the overseas market by preventing as far as possible the malpractices which were calculated to do lasting harm to the Indian cotton. For this prupose, they recommended the Constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee by a Legislative Enactment and the funds required by this body were to be provided for by the levy of a cess on all Indian cotton, consumed in the Indian Mills or exported overseas from Indian Ports. They further recommended the passing of the cotton Transport Act by virtue of which the

Railway Companies are ~~prohibited~~ prevented from transporting low stapled or inferior grades of cotton into scheduled areas where superior grades or Long-stapled varieties were grown, except under a system of Licenses. They finally recommended that as mixing and other malpractices were freely being resorted to by the Ginning Factories, they wanted to bring the~~m~~ Gins and Presses under control by suitable legislation. Accordingly the legislation to regulate the ~~on~~ working of the Gins and Presses was passed by the Government of India and the Rules issued thereunder, have been circulated among the Provincial Governments and the Chambers of Commerce for their opinion in the matter. From September of this year, the legislation to regulate the working of the Gins and Presses, will come into force in British India. The Chairman asked the Members to realize the full significance of the three pieces of cotton legislation promulgated by the Government of India at the instance of the Indian Cotton Committee, viz.

1. The Cotton Cess Act.
2. The Cotton Transportation Act.
3. The Act to regulate the working of the Gins and Presses.

It was for them to consider if the introduction of similar legislation in the State would prove beneficial to the traders as well as to the growers of cotton. The Chairman continued that it was possible that the introduction of legislation might affect their interests for the time being in several directions. But he hoped that they would take a disinterested view of the whole matter, and give him their opinion on the subject.

Mr. H. Subba Rao of the Bank of Mysore.

Following the Chairman, explained to the members present, how the Cotton Cess was being levied in British India. The chief object in view was to improve the varieties of cotton grown

in/

in India by means of research and experiment. Money was required for this purpose and Government of India wanted to tax itself for this purpose (Cotton trade) At present a Cess of 4 annas per bale of 400 lbs. is being levied on all Indian Cotton consumed by Mills in India and also on all Indian Ports (Cotton exported from).

The Members explained that as Mysore had no sea-port, Mysore Government could not collect any cess on cotton exported from Mysore. They could only collect the cess on the Indian cotton consumed by the Textile mills in the State. It was calculated that the total quantity of Indian cotton consumed by the Textile mills in the State came to about 25,000 - 30,000 bales. The net amount of cess levied thereon could work out to Rs.6,400/-. To collect this amount, a suitable establishment has to be provided for. Deducting the cost of collection the net amount of cess realisable would be about Rs4,000/- and even this amount would have to be made over to the Indian Cotton Committee. Why should the State producing a small quantity of cotton levy the duty on cotton consumed by the -- mills for being disposed of to the Indian Central Cotton Committee when the State had a highly organised Department of Agriculture of its own ? Apart from this consideration the Mill Industry in India was passing through a critical period and as such it behoved Government not to do anything -- which is likely to add to the troubles of the -- Mills.

Mr. Devendrappa. Said there was a great force in the agruments of people as advanced above and that he urged that no legislation was required.

Mr. Nadir Shah Said that he was also in perfect unanimity with the opinions expressed above. After some more discussion, the following resolution was --

unanimously/

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unanimously passed:

THAT THIS MEETING IS OF UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO LEVY THE COTTON CESS IN MYSORE AS IN BRITISH INDIA.

2.THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

Mr. H. K. Ramaiengar, Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence explained to the Members the chief objects of the Cotton Transport Act. It was chiefly intended against the practice of mixing resorted to by some merchants. Short-stapled or inferior grades of cotton were being imported over long distances into regions where long-stapled varieties of cotton were grown. After mixing the two varieties, they were sold as long-stapled cotton thereby the merchants -- realising higher prices for their inferior grades of cotton. The working of the Act was next explained to them. A definite area sufficiently wide enough would first be declared as a scheduled area. Licenses were necessary to impor into that area from outside cotton-loose or pressed, ginned or unginned, cotton-seeds and cotton-waste &c. The Licenses were to be obtained -- from the Provincial Directors of Agriculture. The Transport Act did not come in the way of the Mills that used short-stapled or inferior grades of cotton for several purposes or in the way of merchants doing bona fide business.

Mr. H.Subba Rao & others

Pointed out that for a distance of about 200 miles from Davangere only long-stapled cotton was grown. Short-stapled cotton could only come to Davangere from stations beyond Bijapur. Mixing of the inferior and superior varieties could only take place when the two were available side by side, the former at low prices and the latter at high prices. If the inferior grades are railed over long distances the price charged including/

including the railway freight and other incidental charges would tend to approximate to the level of the price of the superior grades. This was just what was happening at Davangere. Bijapur cotton after paying Railway freight and other charges, was not cheap when compared with the Mysore cotton in Davangere market. These inferior grades of cotton were imported moreover to meet the bona fide demand of the Mills. So long as Bijapur cotton was sold as Bijapur cotton and not as Davangere cotton, there was no need to resort to mixing or to try to cheat anybody.

r. Sirur Shankara Rao Agent, Mysore Mills. Said that it was only during certain seasons that short-stapled cotton was imported into Davangere from Bijapur, and that it was chiefly meant for the consumption of the Mills. The local Mills would get the same in other ways if the Davangere merchants did not import and supply the same. If the legislation was introduced it meant they would have to go and obtain licenses from time to time, involving delay which spelt harm to them as prices were subject to great fluctuations. Davangere imported -- short-stapled cotton from Bijapur, Howla and other places. It was not known definitely when the Mills would require such cotton and when they had no need for such cotton. The introduction of Legislation would ultimately affect the Trade of Davangere merchants.

r. Rachayya, Agent of Binny Mills. Wanted the legislation to be introduced only when Bijapur cotton was passed of as Davangere cotton and then it would be clearly proved that mixing had taken place. So long as Bijapur cotton was sold as Bijapur cotton there

was/

was no dishonest intention. It was true that prevention was better cure, but in the present case nobody could prove definitely when or how the Bijapur cotton was mixed with the Davangere cotton.

Mr. Nadir Shah & other members.

Said that the difference in the level of prices at different places induced one to take recourse to mixing of the imported inferior varieties with those of the local superior varieties. The introduction of Legislation would do considerable damage to the position of Davangere as a Centre of Cotton Market. There should be a free flow of commodities from all parts. Transportation Act would put an end to this. Davangere handles every year from 10 to 15 thousand bales of cotton imported from British India, either by country carts or by rail. Ever since the Bridge at Harihar was breached, cotton could not come by carts, so that they had now to get it only by rail. If Cotton Transport Act came, the Trade already reduced in volume would further shrink. By the time the Bridge is repaired, the trade will have been diverted to other channels and there was no guarantee that the trade would once again be restored to the former channels. The varieties of cotton that came into Davangere were mostly the same varieties as were grown in Mysore.

Messrs. Sirur Shankar Rao & Rachayya.

Said that Cotton Transport was not at all necessary. If in spite of the several objections referred to above, the Cotton Transport Act was to be introduced, they wanted to include Davangere and the adjacent Districts in Bombay Presidency, in the scheduled area to be protected against the import of inferior varieties from outside places.

The/

The Regulation should not be made applicable to a small area in the State only.

Mr. H. Subba Rao. At this stage, explained the vast changes that have come over Cotton Industry and Cotton Cultivations since the Great European War was decalred. He then referred to the present -- troubles of the Mill Industfy and the efforts made to improve the varieties of cotton grown in Indda and also to extend the cultivation under them. He was also of opinion that the Regulation was not necessary. Hence the following was unanimously passed:

Having regard to the facts that for about 200 miles to the North of Davangere only long-stapled varieties of cotton are grown and that it was not paying to import over long distances inferior grades of cotton beyond Bijapur.,

THIS MEETING IS OF UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT COTTON TRANSPORT ACT IS NOT REQUIRED AND THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION WILL SERIOUSLY HARM THE POSITION OF DANAGERE AS A COTTON TRADE CENTRE AND WILL UNNECESSARILY INTERFERE WITH THE COURSE OF TRADE CAUSING PERMANENT HARM TO THE STATE.

3. COTTON GINS AND PRESSESS ACT.

The Chairman said that this Legislation to regulate the working of the Gins and Presses was only a natural corollary of the two pieces of legislation already referred to. He explained the chief provisions of the Indian Act in -- detail. The chief objects were to provide for the marking of the bales in the Pressing factories for maintenance of necessary accounts and registers and timely submission of the prescribed returns for the use of standard weights and for securing improvements in the construction of Gins and Presses. He brought also to the notice of the Members of the meeting that the area under cotton in the State was only a small one when compared with the wide area in British

Indi-

India and so also was the output of cotton in the State when compared with the British India output. The Trade in Cotton of Davangere was compared with the conditions of Trade in other places. He invited the members to consider the matter carefully and let him know if the introduction of legislation would in any way be beneficial to them, notwithstanding the fact that it may cause some dislocation in their business for the time being.

Mr. Sirur Shankar Rao — Said that he was buying for the Mysore Mills and the usual custom was to buy Kapas (i.e.unginned cotton), get it ginned in his presence and then get it pressed for despatch by rail. Where was the need for the Ginning Factory to take recourse to mixing ? He or his men would keep a careful watch over his cotton while it was being ginned in the Factory. His men would be present when the ginned cotton was being pressed in the pressing factory. As -- there was no incentive to mix, he felt that the legislation was not required.

Nadir Shah. — Said that he was speaking on behalf of the Press-owners. Even without the legislation the presses were marking the bales pressed by them by inserting the name of the purchaser and his serial number along with some letters indicative of the name of the Pressing Factory. The legislation wanted each factory to use a particular serial number allotted to it and that meant the substitution of the serial number of the -- purchaser by the serial number of the pressing factory. For such a small thing it was not necessary for Government to invoke the aid of Legislation.

Mr. /

Mr.D.G.Ramachandra Rao
Asst. Director of Agriculture.

Said that the legislation was ultimately required to prevent mixing so that the cultivator may get pure seeds required for sowing purposes. He referred to the existence of the improved varieties of cotton fixed by the Agricultural Department and also to the total extent of cultivation now under them. If the legislation was introduced, the merchants would be required to have the crop of the improved varieties stocked separately and get it ginned separately so that the pure seeds of the improved varieities of cotton will be available for the cultivators. The legislation would therefore be beneficial to the State as a whole in the years to come. He exhorted the members not to take a short-sighted view of things.

Mr. H. Subba Rao.

Said that it was true that the improved varieties fetched higher prices but they should remember the small size of the holdings of the ryots and the improved varieties were not grown over contiguous lands in wide tracts. If improved crop was in the hands of a number of small ryots, it was difficult for merchants to collect all the crop and to arrange for their being ginned separately with a view to collect pure seeds. The merchants showed a preference to handle fairly large lots of any variety of cotton good or bad. The ginning factories -- would like to have dealings with a few business men doing a large amount of business. So also the pressing factories. The effect of the -- legislation would be to penalise the cultivator for growing the improved varieties of cotton. The object of the legislation was likely to be defeated. To secure pure seeds he

Mr.

would/

would suggest the employment of the Agency of Co-operative Societies or the Officers of the Agricultural Department. They should purchase all the crop of the improved varieties year by year stocked separately and get the same ginned on their own account and sell the seeds to the cultivators as time comes. He said that this agency was workable without doing any harm to the small cultivators.

With ~~thm~~ regard to the use of standard weights and measures, the members pointed out that the unit of weight used at Davangere was found avoirdupois. In buying and selling the recognised 26 lbs. as being equivalent to one Maund of 1,040 Tolas and ~~12xMaunds~~ 12 such maunds as equal to One Nug. Pressing factories invariably used a 7-lb.weight as the ordinary unit. The table of weights used by them was 7 lbs. equal to ¼ maund, 15 lbs. to ½ maund, 28 lbs.to ~~1xMaxx~~ maund, 80 lbs. equal to 3 Mds. 12 mds. equal to 1 Nug. The legislation was not necessary even in this direction.

With regard to the effect of the legislation on structural improvements, it was pointed out that most of the Ginning and Pressign factories now working, observed all the conditions prescribed under the Indian Cotton Committee. As the Gins and Presses worked for hire, they would be on the ~~laert~~ alert to notice and adopt all the improvements of their own accord. As there was a competition among the owners of Gins and Presses as to who should have the large custom, improvements would be voluntarily adopted.

Hence the following resolution:

Having

Having regard to the facts that the area under cotton is very small as compared with all India output and that the conditions of trade at Davangere are quite different from those in other parts and also to the fact that almost all the gins and presses at Davangere work for hire or commission, THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE WORKING OF GINS AND PRESSES WAS NOT REQUIRED AS THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF LEGISLATION CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE AID OF LEGISLATION.

Sd) P. G D' Souza

Copy

Ramantha Ishwara

for Director.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE.

D. O. 72/ Enc 1 file

Bangalore, dated 28th July 192 5

ANANTASUBRAMANYAM, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary.

Dear Mr. Vedavyasacharya,

I am returning herewith your file No. I & C 233-24-1 relating to Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories so kindly lent by you for reference on the 24th instant.

28/7

Yours sincerely,
Ramanathadasmudaly

V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq, B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
I & C Branch, General and Revenue Secretariat,
B a n g a l o r e.

I Itc 233-24-7

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

I.C. 1150/Com 92c

The
Secretary, Economic
Dev Bd

Sir, I am directed to forward herewith Copy of letter No. C 1790/Itc 24-25 dated 22nd May 1925, together with Copies of its enclosures, from the Director of Agriculture proposing the introduction of legislation in the State for the ~~Control~~ Control of cotton gins and presses and to request you will be so good as to favour Govt with the opinion of the Industries and Commerce Board in the matter.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Secretary

Issued 19/8/25

Issued by Mr H. V. Thomas

WD 2238—GPB—1,60,000—23-7-20

31/13/8

App.F.VI-G1.] 2.075 B650

SUBJECT

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. Pol 154

To The Secy to the Govt of
The Resident in Mysore

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 192

Date of issue 20/8/25

Signed by for B. S.

Sir

I will beg to refer to your letter No. 5991-3 Dt 15-7-25 on the subject of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act XII of 1925, and am directed to state that the question of introducing legislation in the State on this subject is under consideration by H H Govt

I have etc

over

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

9/8 for Secy to Govt

99

App.F.VI-G1.] 2 DFS B650

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Date of issue 21/8/25

Signed by Rd V. V. Chary

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Section Jtc

File No. 233-24

Serial No. R.

No. 1.C.1286

To The Secy. Economic Board

Sir

I am directed to invite reference to your letter No. 7893 Jtc 233-24-4 dt 20-5-25, about the introduction of legislation to regulate the working of cotton ginning & Pressing factories in the State and to request you to kindly expedite the submission of

over

160

The opinion of the
Board of Edc on
the Subject.

I have etc.

9/4/11 B
Secretary Board

09795

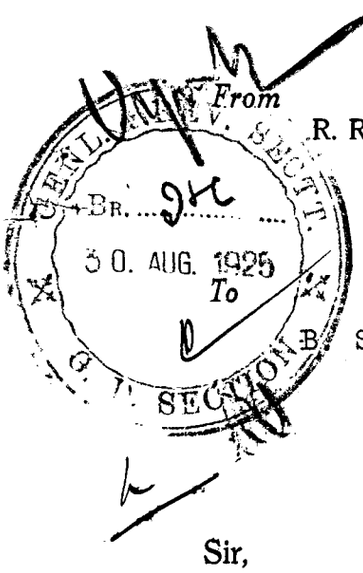
101

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Office of the Secretary, Economic Development Board,

Bangalore, Dated 29-8-1925

No. 820/Cucls



From

R. RANGA RAO, Esq., B.A., B. L.,
Secretary, Economic Development Board.

To

B. SRRENIVASA IYENGAR, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

I & C 233-24-8.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. ic.1236/ I & C 233-24 dated 21st August 1925 about the introduction of legislation to regulate the working of Cotton ginning and Pressing Factories in the State, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter No. 97 dated 24th August 1925 from the Secretary, Board of Industries & Commerce stating that the Board has no specific objection to the introduction of legislation and that the same may be introduced.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Ranga Rao

Secretary,
Economic Conference.

TA.

Letter No. 97 dated 24th August 1925, from the Secretary, Board of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore, to the Secretary, Economic Conference, Bangalore.

****

With reference to your letter No. 780 dated the 19th instant relating to the introduction of legislation for regulating the work of Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories of the State, I am directed to state that the Board having no specific objection in the introduction of the bill, they are of opinion that the same may be - introduced.

****

"C o p y"

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
8 - SEP 1925
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

No. 7398 ENC. 2
187-1918.

Pol. 278

FROM

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

I & C
DR. .....
8. SEP 1925

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Dated Bangalore, 7th September *192* 5

Subject.

THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT, 1925 (XII OF 1925).

I & C 233-24-9

SIR,

1173

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. Pol.154/I & C, dated the 20th August 1925, I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Mysore, a copy of the Government of India, Commerce - Department, Notification No.236-C(2), dated the 8th August 1925, making certain amendments in clauses 4(1),(2), 5,6 and 7 and Form D of the schedule of the draft rules published under section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing - Factories Act, 1925, and Notification No.236-C(2), dated the 8th August 1925, appointing the date on which the Act shall come into force.

x with 2 spare copies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Evans-Gordon

Major,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

PN

PN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1049

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C. (2).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 8th August 1925, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C.(2).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

Short title and commencement.

(2) They shall come into force on the eighth day of August 1925.

2. In these rules—

"Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925;

Definition.

"Section" means a section of the Act.

3. The owner or lessee of every cotton pressing factory shall apply to the authority appointed to receive returns under sub-section (1) of section 5 for the allotment of the mark required by section 4 to be used for such factory. Such application shall be made, in the case of factories in existence at the commencement of these rules, on or before the 1st September 1925, and, in case of factories constructed thereafter, not less than one month before work commences in the factory:

Provided that the authority aforesaid may at any time allot the mark to be used in a factory in respect of which no application has been made and may intimate the allotment to the owner of such factory.

4. (1) The special mark allotted to each factory shall consist of a letter denoting the province in which the factory is situated together with a number denoting the factory.

Special mark.

(2) The letters denoting the province shall be as follows:—

For presses situated in the Madras Presidency the letter . . . M.

For presses situated in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, the letter . . . . . B.

For presses situated in Sind the letter . . . . . S.

For presses situated in Bengal the letter . . . . . L.

For presses situated in the United Provinces the letter . . . U.

For presses situated in the Punjab the letter . . . . . P.

For presses situated in the Central Provinces the letter . . . C.

For presses situated in Bihar and Orissa the letter . . . . . Q.

For presses situated in Assam the letter . . . . . A.

For presses situated in the North-West Frontier Province the letter . . F.

For presses situated in Ajmer-Merwara the letter . . . . . J.

For presses situated in Delhi the letter . D.

(3) The numbers denoting the factory shall run consecutively within each province.

5. No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to another factory :

Marks not transferable

Provided that when a press is transferred from one province to another, the original allotted mark shall no longer be used and application shall be made to the prescribed authority for the allotment of a fresh mark.

6. The serial number shall consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the press factory register. A new series of running numbers shall be started at the commencement of each cotton year. The cotton year shall commence on the 1st day of September in each calendar year and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following, except in the Madras Presidency where the dates for the commencement and ending of the cotton year shall be the first day of February and the 31st day of January respectively.

Serial No.

7. On and after the 1st October 1925, every bale of cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner :—

The special mark and the two integers denoting the cotton year shall be indelibly punched or stamped on any part of the central hoop of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable. Provided that if the bale is lashed with less than three hoops the marks shall be punched on either of the hoops (if two hoops be used) or near the middle of the hoop if one hoop only be used. The letters and numbers used shall in no case be less than one-quarter-of-an-inch in length ; English letters and numbers only shall be used.

Manner of marking.

The running number of the bale shall be punched or stamped on the hoop as described above or shall be stencilled in ink on the hessian covering of a lashed flat side of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable, English numbers only being used which shall not be less than two inches in length.

The following order shall be observed for marks punched on the hoops :—

Number denoting factory—letter denoting province—numerals denoting cotton year.

If the running number be punched on the hoop it shall follow the second of the two numbers denoting the cotton year and separated from it by a star. Where the running number is stencilled on the hessian a star shall be placed before the first integer and after the last integer.

Illustration.

A bale of cotton pressed at a factory in the Bombay Presidency in February 1926 would be marked in either of the following ways :—

On the hoop.		On the hoop.	On the hessian.
1		1	*
6		6	3
1		1	4
B	or	B	5
2		2	6
5		5	*
*			
3			
4			
5			
6			

In this mark 161B is the factory mark, B denoting the province and 161 the number allotted to the factory ; 25* 3456 is the serial number, 25 denoting the cotton year commencing on September 1st, 1925, and 3456 the running number of the bale pressed in the factory.

Note.

(*i*) In order to reduce to the minimum any risk of weakening the hoops by the punching or stamping of marks it is advisable to place the numbers and letters as in diagram (*a*) and not as in diagram (*b*).

Diagram (*a*)

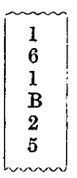
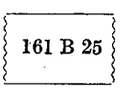


Diagram (*b*)



(*ii*) The stencilling of the running number on an end or unlashed side of a bale does not fulfil the requirements of this rule.

Compilation and publication of returns.

8. The statements to be compiled by Local Governments under sub-section (2) of section 5 shall be published weekly in the local Official Gazette and in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* in the form appointed for the province concerned in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

	2	3	4	5
Variety of cotton.	No. OF BALES PRESSED.		No. OF BALES PRESSED.	
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ..... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corres ponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
TOTAL ..				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay					Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind.
Total for the Presidency exc uding the Konkan and Port.					Note.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Bengal Presidency					All districts in the Presidency.

Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Upper Doab					Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab					Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand ..					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand					Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullunder					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikupura.
4. Rawalpindi					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2. Nerbudda					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar.
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura					Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Province of Assam					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM I.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The North-West Frontier Province ..					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
Ajmer-Merwara					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.—DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Delhi Province					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C.(2).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

Short title and commencement.

(2) They shall come into force on the eighth day of August 1925.

2. In these rules—

"Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925;

Definition.

"Section" means a section of the Act.

3. The owner or lessee of every cotton pressing factory shall apply to the authority appointed to receive returns under sub-section (1) of section 5 for the allotment of the mark required by section 4 to be used for such factory. Such application shall be made, in the case of factories in existence at the commencement of these rules, on or before the 1st September 1925, and, in case of factories constructed thereafter, not less than one month before work commences in the factory:

Provided that the authority aforesaid may at any time allot the mark to be used in a factory in respect of which no application has been made and may intimate the allotment to the owner of such factory.

4. (1) The special mark allotted to each factory shall consist of a letter denoting the province in which the factory is situated together with a number denoting the factory.

Special mark.

(2) The letters denoting the province shall be as follows:—

For presses situated in the Madras Presidency the letter . . . M.

For presses situated in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, the letter . . . . . B.

For presses situated in Sind the letter . . . . . S.

For presses situated in Bengal the letter . . . . . L.

For presses situated in the United Provinces the letter . . . U.

For presses situated in the Punjab the letter . . . . . P.

For presses situated in the Central Provinces the letter . . . C.

For presses situated in Bihar and Orissa the letter . . . . . Q.

For presses situated in Assam the letter . . . . . A.

For presses situated in the North-West Frontier Province the letter . . F.

For presses situated in Ajmer-Merwara the letter . . . . . J.

For presses situated in Delhi the letter . D.

(3) The numbers denoting the factory shall run consecutively within each province.

5. No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to another factory :

Marks not transferable

Provided that when a press is transferred from one province to another, the original allotted mark shall no longer be used and application shall be made to the prescribed authority for the allotment of a fresh mark.

6. The serial number shall consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the press factory register. A new series of running numbers shall be started at the commencement of each cotton year. The cotton year shall commence on the 1st day of September in each calendar year and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following, except in the Madras Presidency where the dates for the commencement and ending of the cotton year shall be the first day of February and the 31st day of January respectively.

Serial No.

7. On and after the 1st October 1925, every bale of cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner :—

The special mark and the two integers denoting the cotton year shall be indelibly punched or stamped on any part of the central hoop of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable. Provided that if the bale is lashed with less than three hoops the marks shall be punched on either of the hoops (if two hoops be used) or near the middle of the hoop if one hoop only be used. The letters and numbers used shall in no case be less than one-quarter-of-an-inch in length ; English letters and numbers only shall be used.

Manner of marking.

The running number of the bale shall be punched or stamped on the hoop as described above or shall be stencilled in ink on the hessian covering of a lashed flat side of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable, English numbers only being used which shall not be less than two inches in length.

The following order shall be observed for marks punched on the hoops :—

Number denoting factory—letter denoting province—numerals denoting cotton year.

If the running number be punched on the hoop it shall follow the second of the two numbers denoting the cotton year and separated from it by a star. Where the running number is stencilled on the hessian a star shall be placed before the first integer and after the last integer.

Illustration.

A bale of cotton pressed at a factory in the Bombay Presidency in February 1926 would be marked in either of the following ways :—

On the hoop.		On the hoop.	On the hessian.
1		1	*
6		6	3
1		1	4
B	or	B	5
2		2	6
5		5	*
*			
3			
4			
5			
6			

In this mark 161B is the factory mark, B denoting the province and 161 the number allotted to the factory ; 25* 3456 is the serial number, 25 denoting the cotton year commencing on September 1st, 1925, and 3456 the running number of the bale pressed in the factory.

Note.

(*i*) In order to reduce to the minimum any risk of weakening the hoops by the punching or stamping of marks it is advisable to place the numbers and letters as in diagram (*a*) and not as in diagram (*b*).

Diagram (*a*)

1
6
1
B
2
5

Diagram (*b*)

161 B 25

(*ii*) The stencilling of the running number on an end or unlashed side of a bale does not fulfil the requirements of this rule.

Compilation and publication of returns.

8. The statements to be compiled by Local Governments under sub-section (2) of section 5 shall be published weekly in the local Official Gazette and in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* in the form appointed for the province concerned in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.	
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ..... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corres ponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
Total ..				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

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FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay					Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind.
Total for the Presidency exc uding the Konkan and Port.					Note.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Bengal Presidency					All districts in the Presidency.

Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Upper Doab					Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab					Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand ..					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand					Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending.....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullunder					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikupura.
4. Rawalpindi					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2. Nerbudda					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar.
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura					Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa ..					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

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FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Province of Assam					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM I.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The North-West Frontier Province ..					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
Ajmer-Merwara					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.—DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending.....*19*

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Delhi Province					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C.(2).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

Short title and commencement.

(2) They shall come into force on the eighth day of August 1925.

2. In these rules—

"Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925;

Definition.

"Section" means a section of the Act.

3. The owner or lessee of every cotton pressing factory shall apply to the authority appointed to receive returns under sub-section (1) of section 5 for the allotment of the mark required by section 4 to be used for such factory. Such application shall be made, in the case of factories in existence at the commencement of these rules, on or before the 1st September 1925, and, in case of factories constructed thereafter, not less than one month before work commences in the factory:

Provided that the authority aforesaid may at any time allot the mark to be used in a factory in respect of which no application has been made and may intimate the allotment to the owner of such factory.

4. (1) The special mark allotted to each factory shall consist of a letter denoting the province in which the factory is situated together with a number denoting the factory.

Special mark.

(2) The letters denoting the province shall be as follows:—

For presses situated in the Madras Presidency the letter . . . M.

For presses situated in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, the letter . . . . . B.

For presses situated in Sind the letter . . . . . S.

For presses situated in Bengal the letter . . . . . L.

For presses situated in the United Provinces the letter . . . U.

For presses situated in the Punjab the letter . . . . . P.

For presses situated in the Central Provinces the letter . . . C.

For presses situated in Bihar and Orissa the letter . . . . . Q.

For presses situated in Assam the letter . . . . . A.

For presses situated in the North-West Frontier Province the letter . . F.

For presses situated in Ajmer-Merwara the letter . . . . . J.

For presses situated in Delhi the letter . D.

(3) The numbers denoting the factory shall run consecutively within each province.

5. No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to another factory :

Marks not transferable

Provided that when a press is transferred from one province to another, the original allotted mark shall no longer be used and application shall be made to the prescribed authority for the allotment of a fresh mark.

6. The serial number shall consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the press factory register. A new series of running numbers shall be started at the commencement of each cotton year. The cotton year shall commence on the 1st day of September in each calendar year and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following, except in the Madras Presidency where the dates for the commencement and ending of the cotton year shall be the first day of February and the 31st day of January respectively.

Serial No.

7. On and after the 1st October 1925, every bale of cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner :—

The special mark and the two integers denoting the cotton year shall be indelibly punched or stamped on any part of the central hoop of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable. Provided that if the bale is lashed with less than three hoops the marks shall be punched on either of the hoops (if two hoops be used) or near the middle of the hoop if one hoop only be used. The letters and numbers used shall in no case be less than one-quarter-of-an-inch in length ; English letters and numbers only shall be used.

Manner of marking.

The running number of the bale shall be punched or stamped on the hoop as described above or shall be stencilled in ink on the hessian covering of a lashed flat side of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable, English numbers only being used which shall not be less than two inches in length.

The following order shall be observed for marks punched on the hoops :—

Number denoting factory—letter denoting province—numerals denoting cotton year.

If the running number be punched on the hoop it shall follow the second of the two numbers denoting the cotton year and separated from it by a star. Where the running number is stencilled on the hessian a star shall be placed before the first integer and after the last integer.

Illustration.

A bale of cotton pressed at a factory in the Bombay Presidency in February 1926 would be marked in either of the following ways :—

On the hoop.		On the hoop.	On the hessian.
1		1	*
6		6	3
1		1	4
B	or	B	5
2		2	6
5		5	*
*			
3			
4			
5			
6			

In this mark 161B is the factory mark, B denoting the province and 161 the number allotted to the factory ; 25* 3456 is the serial number, 25 denoting the cotton year commencing on September 1st, 1925, and 3456 the running number of the bale pressed in the factory.

Note.

(*i*) In order to reduce to the minimum any risk of weakening the hoops by the punching or stamping of marks it is advisable to place the numbers and letters as in diagram (*a*) and not as in diagram (*b*).

Diagram (*a*)

1
6
1
B
2
5

Diagram (*b*)

161 B 25

(*ii*) The stencilling of the running number on an end or unlashed side of a bale does not fulfil the requirements of this rule.

Compilation and publication of returns.

8. The statements to be compiled by Local Governments under sub-section (2) of section 5 shall be published weekly in the local Official Gazette and in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* in the form appointed for the province concerned in the annexed Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.	
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ..... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corres ponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
Total ..				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay					Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind.
Total for the Presidency exc uding the Konkan and Port.					Note.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency					All districts in the Presidency.

Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Upper Doab					Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab					Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand ..					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand					Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending.....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullunder					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikupura.
4. Rawalpindi					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending.....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2. Nerbudda					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar.
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura					Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
Total ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa ..					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Assam					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM I.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The North-West Frontier Province ..					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

11

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FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending..... 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
Ajmer-Merwara					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.—DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending.....19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.....19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Delhi Province					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

D. T. CHADWICK
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

13

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C. (2).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 8th August 1925, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

144

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August, 1925.

No. 236-C. (2).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 8th August 1925, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

H162CD—550—13-8-25—GIPS

I&C 233-24-10.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 12th September 1925

No. 7532 Encls. 187-1918.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. 1501 14 SEP 1925 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH

Pol. 299

A copy of the marginally* noted Papers is forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, for information in continuation of letter from this office No. 7398, dated the 7th September 1925.

* Letter No. 439 dated the 31st July 1925, from the Government of the United Provinces to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

Letter No. 236-C(2), dated the the 29th August 1925, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce to the Government of the United Provinces.

1363

Major.
Secretary to the Resident.

SR

R. O. 106.—R. P. B.—7-1924.—2,000.

BJ

Copy of letter No.439, dated the 31st July 1925, from B. J. K. Hallowes, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Agriculture Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

---:0:---

Rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act (XII of 1925)

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In continuation of this Government's letter No.230-B dated July 14, 1925, I am directed to inquire whether the Government of India intend to issue any instructions on the plans and specifications of factories, for the guidance of the prescribed authority, whose duty it will be under section 9 (1) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, (XII of 1925), to prescribe the type of building to be erected in future for cotton ginning factories. This Government would welcome such instructions

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Copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Agriculture Department Allahabad, No.236-C(2), dated Simla, the 29th August 1925.

---:0:---

Rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.

With reference to Mr. Hallows' letter No.439, dated the 31st July 1925, on the above subject, I am directed to say that the Government of India do not propose to issue any instructions regarding plans and specifications of cotton and ginning factories for the guidance of the "prescribed authority" under section 9(1) of the Act. The minimum standard for ginning factories, suggested by the Indian Cotton Committee in paragraph 225 (a) of their Report may, however, serve as a guide to the "prescribed authority" in considering the plans submitted for his approval.

---:0:---

"C O P Y"

REGISTRAR, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BJ

(4)

App.F.VI G1.] B650

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 192

Date of issue 18/9/25

Signed by Mr. V.V.

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Section 9tc
File No. 233-24
Serial No. 11
No. T.C. 4937

To The Secy. E.C.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 820 dated 29th Aug. 1925, forwarding an Abstract of the 9tc. Board about the introduction of legislation to regulate the working of Cotton ginning and Pressing factories in the State I am directed to request that a copy of the proceedings of the 9tc Board containing their discussion and resolutions on the subject may be submitted early for the information of Govt.

Thanks

UDP Mayer

21/16/9

148

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

URGENT.

No. 8171 ENC. 1
187-1918.

D 1836
8-10-25

FROM

Major K. A. G. Evans Gordon,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Ptc 283-24-D2

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Dated Bangalore, 7th October *192* 5.

Subject.

Question of the allotment of press marks in Indian States under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).

SIR,

1501

With reference to my endorsement No.7532, dated the 12th September 1925, I am directed to state that the Indian Central Cotton Committee have had under consideration the question of press marks for factories in Indian States.

2. The Government of India state that it is obvious that unless some system can be devised for the allotment of press marks in Indian States considerable confusion is likely to arise especially as, failing special arrangements, there is every probability of the letters A,B,C,D,J,K,M and P (all of which are prescribed for provinces in British India) being used by one or more States. To overcome this difficulty the Indian Central Cotton Committee have suggested that a convenient method would be to arrange for all Indian States to use a double letter as part of their press mark. The Government of India are grateful at the prompt way in which several Indian States have taken up the question of introducing local legislation on the lines of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. I am now to forward a list

of

of Indian States showing the proposed letters denoting press marks against each State and to request that the Mysore Government will kindly co-operate with the Government of India by introducing the proposed system of press marks. The favour of an early reply is requested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

SVR

BJ

L I S T.

Name of State.		Press Mark.
Alipura	..	AP
Alwar	..	AL
Baroda	..	BS
Bhavnagar	..	BN
Bhopal.	..	BP
Bundi	..	BU
Datia	..	DT
Dhrangadhra	..	DG
Gwalior	..	GL
Hyderabad	..	HD
Indore	..	IN
Jaipur	..	JP
Jaora	..	JR
Jetpur	..	JT
Junagad	..	JN
Kishengarh	..	KG
Limbdi	..	LM
Lokhtar	..	LK
Malerkotla	..	MK
Manawadar	..	MN
Marwar	..	MA
Mewar	..	MR
Miraj	..	MR
Morvi	..	MV
Mysore	..	MY
Nabha	..	NB
Palanpur	..	PL
Porbandar	..	PB
Rutlam	..	RL
Sangli	..	SN
Savanur	..	SV
Shahpura	..	SH
Tonk	..	TK
Wadhwan	..	WA

---:O:---

JVR

"C O P Y"

App.F.VI G1.]

B650

SUBJECT

Immediate

Section 9c

File No. 233-24

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to

D.O. No. 9c-2736 & 24/10/25

To The Secretary, E.C.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite kind reference to this office letter no. D.C. 1937/9c 233-24-11 dated 18th June 1925, calling for a copy of the proceedings of the 9c Bd. containing discussion and resolutions on subject of the introduction of a legislation to regulate the working of Cotton ginning and Pressing factories in the State and to request that the reference required may be sent immediately.

Yours sincerely.

Date of issue 24-10-25

Signed by Dr V. Rao

22/10.

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

over

App.F.VI G1.J

B650

SUBJECT

Section Dc

File No. 233-24

Serial No. 13.

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. Pol. 321

To The Secretary to the Resident,

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Sir,

Date of issue 24-10-25

Signed by Wm B. S.

With reference to your letter no. 8171 dated 7th Oct 1925, re ~~on the~~ ~~question of~~ the allotment of press marks in Indian States under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act 1925, ~~requesting that the Mysore Govt will cooperate with the Govt of India by introducing the proposed System of press marks,~~ I am directed to state that the question of enacting a Regulation in Mysore on the lines of the British Indian Act is under consideration and that ~~& this~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ their decision in that is done ~~to~~ the use of a 'press mark' in the

over,

List of enclosures

Copied by (as suggested in the Govt letter No 5793 (63)-1918 dt 15th Dec 1925)

Examined by

154

Factories in the State cannot be insisted on as ~~suggested~~ proposed in your communication. Minute w/s

J Chamier

h 22/10

22/10

Rev Sec

h 22/10

27/10

22/10

JE

18389

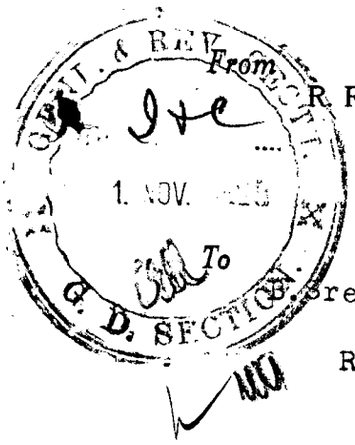
155

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Office of the Secretary, Economic Development Board,

Bangalore, Dated 31-10-25

No. 2170/Ind.



From

R. RANGA RAO, Esq., B.A., B. L.,
Secretary, Economic Development Board.

2316

To

B. Sreenivasa Iyengar Esq.B.A.B.L.

Revenue Secretary to Government.

I & C 233-24-14.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.I.C.1937/I & C 233-24-11 dated 18.9.1925 requesting that a copy of the proceedings of the Industries & Commerce Board containing their discussions and resolutions on the regulation of the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories, be forwarded early for the information of Government, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of the 5th meeting of the Board which contains the above information.

I have the honor to be

sir,

your most obedient servant

R. Ranga Rao

Secretary

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE HELD ON SATURDAY THE 25TH JULY 1925, AT 1 P. M. IN THE CHAMBERS OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

PRESENT.

K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A.,
Offg. First Member of Council (Chairman).

MEMBERS.

1. The Director of Industries and Commerce.
2. The Chief Electrical Engineer.
3. The Agent, Mysore Railways.
4. The Conservator of Forests.
5. Rajasabhabhushana Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, KT., C.I.E.
6. V. Manickyavelu Mudaliar, Esq.
7. B. Usman Khan, Esq.
8. M. Venktasubbaiya, Esq.
9. P. Murugesam Pillai, Esq.
10. Sati Halappa, Esq.
11. N. M. Sivalingappaiya, Esq.

R. Ananthasubramanyam, Esq., B.A., B.L. (Secretary).

ABSENT.

1. The Government Director, Mysore Iron Works. (Letter received expressing his inability to attend the meeting.)
2. The Director of Geology. Do
3. B. Sitaramachar, Esq., B.E. Do
4. Ralph Nye, Esq. Do
5. R. A. Stott, Esq. Do
6. B. K. Garudachar, Esq. Do
7. N. S. Sirur, Esq. Do
8. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., B.C.E.
9. Modi Abdul Gaffur, Esq.

Before proceeding with the work of the day the Chairman informed the Board that Messrs. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and Modi Abdul Gaffur had been nominated by Government as members of the Board in place of Mr. S. G. Sastry transferred to Bhadravati and Mr. L. M. Tigh deceased.

2. Mr. R. A. Stott's letter stating that as he would be leaving the State to England early in September next and tendering his resignation to the membership of the Board in consequence was read.

The letter was recorded with an expression of the Board's regret in losing his services.

3. *Consideration of the proposals for the exploitation of Ghat Forests.*—The Chairman observed that the consideration of the draft proposals already circulated amongst the members was deferred at the last meeting to enable Mr. Usman Khan to ascertain if better offers could be secured for the exploitation of these Ghat Forests and enquired of Mr. Usman Khan what the results of his efforts were.

Mr. Usman Khan said that he discussed the proposals with two or three leading merchants but it was suggested by them that it would be better to call for tenders. He however thought that the proposal now before the Board appeared to be very *favourable* and likely to result in good revenue to the State and therefore he had no objection to its being adopted.

The Conservator of Forests said that there was a proposal before Government to start a Saw Mill at Megarvalli together with a plant for the creosote treatment of sleepers and that the question of the development of these Ghat Forests by private agency may perhaps be deferred till orders of Government were passed on these proposals A suggestion was made that the Saw Mill at Bhadravati may be utilised for this purpose but doubts were expressed as to its suitability. The Agent, Mysore Railways gave his experience of the creosote plant as put up at Lahore.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the subject might be deferred pending the result of the Conservator's proposals under consideration of Government for the establishment of a Saw Mill at Megarvalli and for the erection of a creosote plant in a suitable locality for preservation of Ghat timber for use as sleepers.

4. *Introduction of Workmen's Compensation Act into Mysore.*—The Chairman observed that the subject was deferred at the last meeting of the Board as the opinions of some of the large industrial concerns were not received then. He read out the letters received from several concerns, *viz.*, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Kaiser-I-Hind Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the Mysore Railways and Kolar Gold Mining Company who were large employers of labour in the State. He observed that most of the concerns were in favour of the introduction of the Act with suitable provisions to suit local conditions. As regards the reply received from the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board that they had already in operation a scheme by which their men were compensated for injuries and that they who were even more liberal in certain respects than the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Chairman observed that the question of making provision in the Act for exempting from its operation companies like the Kolar Gold Fields which had a separate scheme of their own may be considered in drafting the Bill, provided the obligations of the companies according to the scheme can be legally enforced by their employees.

Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty wanted to know if it would be wise to introduce the Act into the State considering the nascent stage of the industries of the State.

The Director of Industries and Commerce and Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai pointed out one or two points in the British Indian Act which required modifications so that they may suit local conditions.

The general sense of the meeting was that the Act may be introduced into the State.

The Chairman suggested that a Select Committee of this Board may be formed to draft a Bill which could be discussed by the Board and then submitted to Government.

"It was resolved that a Regulation on the lines of Workmen's Compensation Act may be introduced into Mysore with such modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions with provision for exempting from the operation of the Regulation concerns which have made due provision, as approved by Government, for protection of the Workmen and that a Committee consisting of the following members with power to co-opt not more than three outsiders be appointed to prepare a draft Bill to be placed before the Board at its next meeting."

1. The Director of Industries and Commerce (Convener).
2. The Chief Electrical Engineer.
3. Mr. V. Manickyavelu Mudaliar.
4. „ P. Murugesam Pillai.
5. „ B. K. Garudachar.

5. *Revision of the Rules for the grant of Taccavi Loans.*—The Chairman read out the rules now in force and observed that they were framed in the year 1913 and required certain modifications to suit altered conditions. He explained that under the Rules the Director of Industries and Commerce was empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 2,500 and the Chairman of the Industries and Commerce Board up to Rs. 5,000 but in view of the financial stringency and the small allotments made in the budgets, every application was now required to be sent up to Government. He said that the rules of 1913 which were applicable to both Industrial and Agricultural loans were not sufficiently explicit and satisfactory as regards purpose for which the loan should be granted, the security to be offered for the loan, etc., and he suggested the desirability of framing a set of rules somewhat on the lines of the provisions of Madras

State Aid Act to Industries, for regulating the grant of loans and other facilities for encouragement of industries in the State. In this connection he also expressed the desirability of compiling a complete and an up-to-date statement of industrial loans issued under the 1913 rules showing the amount of loan issued in each case, the amount recovered and the extent to which the applicant was benefited by the grant of the loan being compiled by the Director.

Mr. Usman Khan said that a statement of loans granted both for Industrial and Agricultural purposes may be prepared and placed before the Board for information.

The Chairman said that it was not possible to give information relating to the loans granted for agricultural purposes and that so far as the Board was concerned it could only deal with industrial loans.

The Director of Industries and Commerce said that till now in all about nine lakhs of rupees had been issued as loans and that about five lakhs of rupees were already recovered. He observed that it was rather a delicate matter to expose openly the affairs of those that had obtained loans.

Mr. V. Manickyavelu Mudaliar suggested that loans might be granted through Banks on the recommendation of the Director and that the Bank might institute the proper enquiry as to the security, etc.

The Chairman said that this would not be possible.

After some further discussion it was finally resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to consider modifications of the Loan Rules of 1913 and submit their recommendations to the Board.

1. The Director of Industries and Commerce (Convener).
2. Mr. V. Manickyavelu Mudaliar.
3. ,, B. K. Garudachar.
4. ,, B. Usman Khan.
5. ,, V. Rangaswami Iyengar.

6. *Introduction of a Regulation to regulate the working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State.*—The Chairman observed that the Government of India desired that the Indian States should co-operate with them in the introduction of this Act. He read for the information of the members a letter received from the Residency in the matter and said that the Act which required every pressing factory of cotton to write down the name of the consigner on each bale with serial number so as to prevent any adulteration was a simple one and could be introduced into Mysore with advantage.

The Director of Industries and Commerce said that there were about ten Ginning Factories and six Pressing Factories in Davangere and almost all of them were undertaking voluntarily what the Act contemplated. He said that all that the Act provides for was already being done by the factories and that it was not therefore worthwhile or necessary to introduce the Act.

Both Messrs. Usman Khan and Sati Halappa were also of the same opinion.

The Chairman observed that if as stated by the Director the provisions of the Act were being practically adopted in the State there could be no harm in the formal introduction of the Act and wanted to know from the Director if there was any specific objection to the introduction of the Act.

After some further discussion the Board considered that as there was no specific objection to the Bill, it may be introduced.

7. *Consideration of the Proceedings of the Sub-Committee Meeting relating to Mineral Industries held on 3rd July 1925.*—The Chairman read out the proceedings of the last Sub-Committee meeting and said that the only points that required consideration were the facilities that were required by the mine owners for transport of ores and the removal of the restriction on the export of Kaolin. As regards the former he said that there was no specific recommendation made by the Sub-Committee in the matter and that if the proposals made in the proceedings were to be treated as a general proposition a resolution was necessary but if it related to an individual case the applicant himself may approach Government with his representations. He also expressed that in view of the Porcelain Industry being started some time in future it was not advisable to remove the restrictions placed on the export of Kaolin.

Mr. V. Manickyavelu Mudaliar said that the proposals in his letter *re* the sale of rails, sleepers, etc., were general and any one might be given such concessions.

The Chairman observed that his proposals almost amounted to the grant of a loan for laying out railways by whomever it was done and that it does not come under the purview of the Board to take any action and each application might be considered on its merits.

The Agent, Mysore Railways, was of opinion that there would not be much rolling stock, etc., available for sale.

"It was resolved that regarding transport facilities for ore no general rules need be made, each case being decided on its merits."

A similar view was expressed as regards the export of raw minerals like Kaolin.

8. *Consideration of the Proceedings of the two Sub-Committee Meetings relating to Internal Trade held on 29th May 1925 and 13th July 1925.*—The Chairman said that he had gone through the proceedings in detail and found that the Sub-Committee had taken great pains to arrive at definite resolutions on all the points raised by Government in their Order No. I. C. 3900-14—Stcs. 25-24-1, dated 9th December 1924.

After detailed discussions it was resolved that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee be generally accepted with some slight modifications as indicated below:—

1. **"The Board is of opinion that the figures relating to the Imports and Exports carried by rail as shown in para 1 of the Government Order No. I. C. 3900-14—Stcs. 25-24-1, dated 9th December 1924 are incomplete in so far as the value of gold bullions sent out of Kolar Gold Fields is not taken into account and that in the absence of statistics relating to the trade of the State carried by roads, it is difficult to find out whether the balance of trade of the State is in favour of or against the State."**

2. **"That in view of the heavy cost involved in collecting statistical information relating to the road borne trade of the State passing through the frontier roads the Board is of opinion that the present time is not opportune to recommend to Government to arrange for the collection of statistics of trade carried by all the roads but that arrangements should be made for the collection of statistics relating to trade passing through five or six important main roads, for example the roads in all the Malnad Districts and one or two Stations in Maidan Districts at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year."**

3. **"That the Director of Industries and Commerce be requested to arrange for the preparation and early publication of a comprehensive report reviewing the foreign trade of the State during the past ten ears from 1913-14 to 1923-24."**

4. **"That as a preliminary to the Economic Survey of the State as a whole, arrangements should be made for the collection of statistics for a series of years regarding the prices, wages, rent, census of production, distribution, etc., that a separate statistical section for this purpose be organised in the Department of Industries and Commerce and that in this connection the recommendations that may be made by the India Economic Enquiry Committee may with advantage be given effect to with such modifications as may be required by local conditions."**

5. **"That sericulture, sheep-breeding, cattle-breeding and spinning and weaving of cotton and wool were suitable subsidiary occupations that may be taken up in rural parts and that further impetus should be given to the development of these occupations as well as that of Cottage and Home Industries."**

6. **"That this Board emphasises the need of having a comprehansive and up-to-date Industrial Survey of the State and is of opinion that the work should be entrusted to a special staff working under the orders of the Director of Industries and Commerce."**

7. **"That the Government of Mysore should come to an agreement with the Bank of Mysore to provide additional facilities for the development of trade, industries and agriculture of the State and that as the Bank by reason of restrictions imposed on all banking business cannot offer assistance in all cases, the Government should undertake the formation of the Industrial Investment and Development Funds sanctioned under Government Order No. 12445—I & C 266-18-3, dated 28th June 1919. The doubt that had been recently raised regarding the expediency of the Bank giving loans to industries specially Joint Stock Companies on the security of block account and underwriting capital in case of new concerns should be authentatively set at rest by clearly indicating the limits within which this should be done.**

If this was not found adequate for the reasonable expansion of industries in the State, Government should make some arrangement with the Bank to provide further facilities that might be required."

8. "That the Stores Purchase Committee should as far as possible show preference to the articles made locally so long as their prices and quality are suitable and employ local firms whenever possible in placing such orders."

9. "That this Board is of opinion that Government should take steps to prevent the industrial concerns from concentrating in particular places resulting in unwholesome competition."

10. "That the Board is of opinion that an Advisory Committee in connection with the Mysore Railways be appointed forthwith and at least half of the total number of members on the Committee should be businessmen and that steps should be taken to secure for our merchants and business men representation in the Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway."

The resolutions of the Sub-Committee *re* the Grain Banks and the intensive farming were next considered. Though the Board thought that the subjects were not under the purview of the Board, yet they desired that the following resolutions of the Sub-Committee might be submitted to Government for necessary action.

1. "That Grain Banks may be started in suitable places if the people of the place come foward to start such Banks. All the assistance that could be required in this connection should be provided by Government Officers."

2. "That the cheif factors that affect our agriculture are lack of knowledge, and capital, fragmentations of holdings, scarcity of water and that attempts should be made to form large landed estates and to draw up a scheme of colonisation to ensure the supply of labour as irrigational facilities increase in the State. And that further that this Sub-Committee is of opinion that if intensive farming is practised on larger scale than at present the difficulties of our agriculturists will be considerably removed."

The other resolutions of the Sub-Committee were deferred to a subsequent meeting for consideration.

R. ANANTHASUBRAMANYAM,
Secretary.

K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Chairman.

WD 363—GPB—150—5-9-25

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Pol 787

Office of the Resident
in Mysore,

No. 139 Enc 3. Bangalore, 7th January 1926.

GENL. & REV. SECTT.
Rs. 98
8 JAN 1926
R. & D. SECTION

9 te 233-24 15

A copy of the marginally noted papers is forwarded with compliments, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, for information, with reference to endorsement No.7532, dated the 12th September 1925. 150/

Letter No. 6389-D, dated the 25th September 1925, from the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, with enclosure.
No.236-C(12), dated the 26th November 1925, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

Major,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

PN

PN

Copy of a letter No.6389/D, dated the 25th September 1925, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

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RULES UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT.

In continuation of this Government letter No.6389-D, dated the 28th July 1925, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith for the information of the Government of India five copies of each of this Government notifications Nos. 6389-A, 6389-B and 6389-C, dated the 25th August 1925, promulgating the rules issued by the Government of Bombay under section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and appointing the prescribed authorities therefor.

2. In this connection I am to invite your attention to the fact that no provision could be made in the rules prescribing a penalty for a breach thereof as the Act does not authorize the making of any such provision and to request that the Government of India may be moved to consider whether such provision is not necessary for the successful working of the Act.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 25th August 1925.

No.6389-A. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to provide for the following matters, namely:-

1. Short title.- These rules may be called the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

2. Definitions.- In these rules "Act" means the Cotton

of cotton, exclusive of packing or in bales of such other net weights as may be allowed by the persons or authorities prescribed by the Government.

(2) Only weights stamped in the manner and by the persons or authorities prescribed by the Government in this behalf shall be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

7. Scales to be used.- (1) No scales or weighing apparatus shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory for the purpose of weighing kapas or ginned cotton, pressed bales or any other cotton unless they have been certified by inspectors appointed or authorized by the Government under rule 8 and unless they are stamped by the said inspectors in the manner prescribed by the local Government in that behalf.

(2) Every such scale or weighing apparatus shall be retested at least once a year by the inspectors appointed or authorized by the Government under rule 8.

8.- Inspectors.- (1) The inspection of scales, weighing apparatus and weights to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factores shall be made by inspectors appointed or authorized by the Government for the purpose.

(2) Every such inspector shall certify or test the accuracy of every such scale, weighing apparatus of weight brought to him for certification or test. He shall also stamp the same in such manner as Government may prescribe.

9.- Owners of x factories to give facilities for inspection.- The inspectors appointed or authorized under rule 8 shall be supplied with standard weights by the Government and every owner of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall, at all reasonable times, give every such inspector free access to all parts of his factory for the purpose of discovering or inspecting the scales weighing apparatus and weights in use therein and comparing the weights with the standard weights supplied to the inspector.

10. Authorities for the purposes of sections 8 and 9.- (1) The prescribed authority for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 shall be the Collector of the district in which the factory

factory is situated.

(2) The prescribed authority for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 9 shall be the inspectors of factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) The prescribed authority for the purposes of sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 9 shall be the Collector of Bombay.

11. - Power to enter and inspect factories.- The District Magistrate or other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Government may, at any time during the usual working hours enter any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory and may make such inspection of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of the Act and of any rules made thereunder.

12.- Press mark to be exhibited. The owner of every pressing factory shall exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice showing the mark allotted to the factory under section 12 of the Act.

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Copy of a letter No.236-C(12), dated Delhi, the 26th November 1925, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

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Rules under section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.6389/D, dated the 25th September 1925, forwarding copies of the Rules framed by the Government of Bombay under section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

2. With reference to the suggestion in paragraph 2 of the letter, I am to say that clause 11(2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill, which was circulated to the local Governments for opinion with the Legislative Department

letter

letter No.F.96-I-24-A.C., dated the 12th September 1924, provided for the imposition of a penalty for the breach of the rules framed under that clause. This provision was, however, omitted by the Select Committee on the Bill as they did not think it necessary to have any penal provisions beyond those specified in the Bill itself. It will thus be seen that the omission was deliberate. I am, however, to point out that the only rules, the breach of which is not punishable under the Act are Rules 5(3), 9, 11 and 12,and to make the following observations in regard to them:-

Rule 5(3). In view of the provisions of section 5(4) of the Act, it is unnecessary to provide any penalty for failure to comply with this rule.

Rules 9 and 11. Denial of free access to an Inspector functioning under rule 9, or obstruction of a District Magistrate functioning under rule 11 will constitute obstruction of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions and will be punishable under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code

Rule 12. This is a comparatively unimportant rule, and the Government of India do not consider it necessary that any penalty should be attached to its infringement.

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"C O P Y"

REGISTRAR, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

PN

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APP. F. VI. Gl.]

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SUBJECT.....

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Section 9+C

File No. 233 – 24

Serial No. 16

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. I.C. 1083

To

The Dy. Sec. to Govt.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Sir

Date of issue 16/8/26

Signed by M.V.V. Chetty

The main principles of a Bill to regulate the working of the cotton ginning & pressing factories in the State were placed ~~from time to time~~ before the R/A for its opinion at the last Session but the Assembly ~~members~~ ~~were~~ was of the opinion that legislation on the lines suggested is not required in the State. As it is likely that the Central Cotton Committee will again urge the necessity for the introduction of the legislation ~~brought the Assembly~~, it is considered desirable over to consult the

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

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R.A. again on the subject. I am therefore directed to request you to kindly submit a note on the subject for being placed before the R.A. at its next session.

Thanks.

12/8

Asstt. Agri

Asstt
11.8.26

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
MYSORE STATE.

D.O. No. Roc. 347-Hc. 109 of 26-27.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL, Esq., F.R.H.S.,
Offg. Director.

Bangalore,.....24th Septr. *1926*.

JK 233—24-RR

Dear Sir,

In reply to your note of even date, I beg to state that I consider it essential that both acts i.e., " Cotton Transport Act " and " Ginning and Pressing Act " will have to be taken up. The latter without the former would be inefficient in its working. To put up all points for and be prepared for all arguments against these two Acts full statistics of import and export of cotton, present ginning practices, etc., are essential. I have asked the Director of Industries and Commerce as also several leading merchants who argued the matter in meetings which I called at Chitaldrug and Davangere sometime ago. No reply has come yet from any of the persons. I have arranged a Committee Meeting early next week and will let you know whether the material is sufficient to carry the measure through, otherwise I should much rather have it postponed to the next session.

Yours sincerely,

P. G. B'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

169

Board of Agriculture.

Immediate

Bangalore, dated 9th October *192*6

No. 338/Genl 2.

From

Reed 4PM on 9.10.26

GEN. SECRETARIAT
2101
9-OCT 1926
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

K. BHIMA RAO, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.,

SECRETARY, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

BANGALORE.

To

Asst Secy ECO 9.10.26 Immediate

C. Ranganatha Rao, Saheb, Esq.,B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary, Economic Conference,
B a n g a l o r e.

9/10 WCP

papers in manual will be sent in the 12 Th Morning

9 Ec 233-24-17

SIR,

I am directed to forward the marginally noted Extract from the Proceedings of the 8th Meeting of the Board held on 7-9-26, together with 4 typed copies of the Proceedings of the second meeting of the Sub-committee for the development of Cotton, Sugarcane Groundnut etc., held on 5th Octr.1926, re the bringing up before the ensuing Dasara session of the Representative Assembly the question of the proposed legislation on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925.

"Mr.Krumbiegel referred to the desirability or introducing the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act on the lines of the British Indian Regulation. The Secretary pointed out that the question had already been considered by the Board which had,at its seventh meeting referred the matter for being worked out in detail to the Sub-committee for the development of cotton, groundnut etc., in consultation with Mr.C.Narasimhayya, and as soon as the draft bill was ready, it would be placed before the Board probably at its next meeting. Considering the delay which this was likely to cause, the Chairman, suggested authorising the Secretary to submit the recommendations of the Sub-Committee direct to Govt. so that it may come up before the next session of the Representative Assembly. This was agreed to by all the members.

I would particularly invite your kind attention to Resolutions I and II of the Sub-committee and request that the necessary intimation be given to the Secretary to the Representative Assembly to include the subject in the agenda and to request the Director of Agriculture to depute Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer to explain the provisions of the Bill.and how it is expected to benefit our cotton growers and merchants in Kannada to the members of the Assembly.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

K. Bhima Rao

S e c r e t a r y.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Sub-committee for the development of Sugarcane, groundnut, cocoanut and other crops, held in the office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore on Tuesday the 5th October 1926, at 8 A.M.

PRESENT.

A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer, Esq., M.A., F.C.S., N.D.D., etc.
Deputy Director of Agriculture. (Convener)

Dr.B. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., Ph.D.,
Agricultural Chemist.

John Bhore, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

M. Ananthia Setty, Esq.,

M.S. Linge Gowda, Esq.,

K. Huchveera Gowda, Esq.,

K. Bhima Rao, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.,
Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

ABSENT.

The Superintendent, Government Gardens.

H. Krishna Iyengar, Esq.,

Messrs. G.H. Krumbiegel, and C. Narasimhayya, also attended the meeting by special invitation.

There was only one item on the agenda viz the question of introducing legislation on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925.

A statement containing the main principles of a bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State had been placed before the members of the Representative Assembly at its last

last session held in June 1926, and as the general sense of the House was not in favour of it, it was not pressed by Government.

The question came up before the Board of Agriculture at its 8th meeting held on the 7th Septr. 1926 which referred it to this Sub-committee for a detailed consideration and definite recommendation. The Sub-committee was further authorised to submit the result of its deliberations direct to Government without waiting for confirmation at the hands of the Board so as to enable Government to bring up the question once more before the Representative Assembly at the ensuing Dasara session.

Typed copies of the draft Regulation had been distributed among the members of the Sub-committee.

In inviting the opinions of the members on the desirability or otherwise of the proposed legislation Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer observed that during the 3 Years two legislative enactments had been placed on the British Indian Statute Books for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of Cotton cultivation and trade in British India. The first of these The Cotton Transport Act aimed at protecting the cotton grown in areas where the Regulation was in force from being mixed up with other cottons imported from outside. In parts of Madras and Bombay where the Act had been brought into force recently there were different areas producing distinct types of cotton such as

(i) The Northerns and Westerns area

(ii) The Tinnpur Cambodia area

(iii) The Tinnavelly area

(iv) The Broach area.

The Act prohibited the transport of cotton into these areas except under license, but there was no restriction placed on the movement of cotton within the limits of each of the areas themselves or on the export of cotton from protected areas to places situated outside. In Mysore the total area under cotton varried from 50,000 to 1,25,000 acres - 1,19,000 being the acreage under cotton during the current year. Doddahatti, Sannahatti (Mysore and Chitaldrug) and Cambodia were the varieties ordinarily grown. There was besides a new and superior variety No.69- evolved by the Agricultural Department which had been rapidly growing in popularity. Acreage under this new variety was about 2000 last year. It had come up to more than 15,000 during the current year. Still, compared with British India acreage under cotton in Mysore was very small and no special areas can be marked exclusively as those representing the four or five types that are being grown. The question of introducing legislation on the lines of the British Indian Transport Act could not, be added, be considered to be quite urgent although that contingency might arise some years hence.

The Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories Act is the second of these enactments. This enables the buyer to protect himself against the mixing up of inferior and superior varieties of cotton taking place in Gins and Pressing Factories. The Regulation is a very innocuous one in that it did not penalise the Factories for mixing, but only enabled the buyers to trace the bales to where they were pressed and for whom they were pressed. With the information thus obtained the buyers will be in a position to discriminate between localities which usually sent out good cotton

and those that sent out bad cotton. All that the Regulation required of the Factory owners was to stamp the bales and number them and keep a record of the names etc. of the parties for whom the cotton was ginned or pressed. Submission of periodical returns to Government of the number of bales pressed, using of only recognised weights, and in the case of new factories compliance with certain details regarding structural improvements were the other requirements expected of ~~the~~ Factory owners. Most of these things were already being attended to by some of the Factories Factories in Mysore which were usually sending out good cotton, far from having anything to fear by the introduction of legislation similar to this, had every reason to welcome it as it would enable them to build up their reputation as suppliers of good cotton and ~~thus to~~ realise better prices.

Mr. Krumbiegel observed that the two Acts were complementory to each other and no adequate benefit could be expected by introducing only one of them. Since the Representative Assembly had expressed itself against one of them only a few months back he was not in favour of taking up the question of approaching that body once again before previously preparing the ground by collecting more facts and figures and holding in formal discussions with prominent cotton growers, merchants and Factory and Mill owners.

Messrs. Ananthia Setty and Narasimhayya desired to know to what extent inferior cotton was being imported into Mysore.

Mr. Yogna Narayana Iyer said that from the figures supplied by the Director of Industries and Commerce it was seen that during 1925-26 the imports

imports exceeded the exports by about 70,000 Mds. which possibly represents the quantity inferior cotton brought into the State from the neighbouring British Indian Provinces for the purpose of mixing. The impression was current, he added, in Bombay and other prominent cotton markets that the Davangere Factories were responsible for a great deal of mixing, and this had resulted in a fall in the prices realised. The introduction of the proposed legislation would not only enable Mysore to fall in line to a certain extent at least with British India in the matter of protecting cotton cultivation and trade, but would rebuild the reputation of our cotton and bring in more profits. There was yet another point, he continued, which had to be considered. The fact of our not having fallen in line with British India in this respect had really been responsible for the difficulty that was being felt by our people in exporting their cotton as had been admitted by the cotton growers themselves at a meeting convened by the Director of Agriculture at Davangere in ~~last~~ March last. They had to obtain a license from the Government of Bombay to export cotton into that province, and there was always some difficulty in getting the license in time. If the proposed legislation was passed the Director of Agriculture in Mysore would be able to issue the necessary license.

The Chief Engineer observed that Davangere Cotton had a great reputation once, but it was being lost during recent years on account of the mixing practised by some Factories. The introduction of the Regulation he added, did not entail any hardship on the owners of Gins and Factories. All that they were required to -

to do by the Regulation viz. stamping, numbering, etc., was already being done by some of them. The Regulation would merely systematise this. He was wholeheartedly in favour of pressing the question once again for the consideration of the Assembly.

Mr. Krumbiegel, said that in parts of Madras where the Act had been brought into force, it had been ~~brought into force~~, done so at the express desire of the cotton growers and merchants themselves who had realised the advantages of the protection afforded by it. The reasons for the unfavourable attitude of the Representative Assembly at its last session was, he added, ~~due entirely to~~ an entire want of a clear knowledge of the requirements of the Act and the beneficial results of its introduction. He once more emphasised the desirability of waiting for some time for getting through the preliminary work of preparing the ground so that we could, with greater chances of success bring up both the Acts together at possibly the next Birthday session of the Assembly.

Mr. A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer said that while the question of introducing a Transport Act had some difficulties, the Ginning and Pressing Act had none. It would on the other hand minimise some of the difficulties our cotton merchants are now experiencing in exporting their stocks to protected areas. He then read out for the information of members a synopsis of the discussion on the subject at the last session of the Representative Assembly and pointed out the mistak~~e~~n impression under which the members had been ~~believing~~ labouring under in spite of the lucid explations of the Chief Secretar and 2nd Member of Council.

Mr. Krumbiegel observed that Cotton growers in the Punjab had been labouring under similar disadvantages before the introduction of the cotton legislation, and the protection afforded by the two Acts had resulted in enhancing the reputation of their cottons and increasing their prices. Mr. Ananthia Setty desired to know how the proposed legislation would affect the trade in cotton seed. He was anxious that arrangements should be made to see that only good seed should be supplied to growers.

Mr. Yogna Narayana Iyer explained how the legislation in British India had made it difficult for cotton seed being sent freely from one Protected area to another which was very essential to keep the types pure. As regards the supply of pure seed to our cotton growers, he said, that the Department of Agriculture would utilise for this work the experience it had gained in the past in popularising and spreading the cultivation of H 22 ragi. Arrangements would be made to establish small gins here and there in the Cotton areas specially for collecting seed for sowing purposes, and special agencies would be set up for selling only good seed to the growers. When the cultivation of the new varieties introduced by the Department becomes more popular and spread over a great portion of our cotton area the question of preventing the importing of seed from outside could be though of. Just at present there were no distinct areas in the State under the different varieties. Sannahatti was grown only on the black cotton soils, but Doddahatti was grown both on the black cotton soils and the ordinary red soils. There was no need therefore for a Transport Act, but the introduction of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was very necessary. Summing up his arguments in favour of

of the latter he said that

(i) it did not entail any trouble on the owners of of Gins and Factories, as it merely regularised what was already being done by some of them.

(ii) it would enhance the reputation of Mysore Cottons

(iii) it would facilitate the export of our surplus cotton and thus enable the growers and the merchants to make more profits

(iv) it would remove the impression that was current in certain quarters that Mysore Factories were responsible for a good deal of adulteration.

Messrs. C. Narasimhayya, Huchveera Gowda, Ananthia Setty and Lige Gowda were all in favour of immediate action being taken for the introduction of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation and deferring the question of the Transport Act for a future date.

Mr. Krumbiegel was also agreeable to this.

Mr. Huchveera Gowda said that he was one of those that had opposed the measure in the last Assembly as he had not at the time realised in full its advantages. He was sure, he added, most of the other members that had spoke against it could be brought round to support it if the matter is fully explained to them in Kannada.

The following Resolutions moved by Mr. Narasimhayya and seconded by Mr. Huchveera Gowda were adopted unanimous

RESOLUTION I. RESOLVED GOVERNMENT BE REQUESTED TO BRING UP THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION ON THE LINES OF THE BRITISH INDIAN COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT ONCE AGAIN BEFORE THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE ENSUING DASARA SESSION.

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RESOLUTION II. RESOLVED FURTHER THAT THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE BE REQUESTED TO DEPUTE MR.YEGNA NARAYANA IYER TO EXPLAIN IN KANNADA THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

RESOLUTION III. AT THE INSTANCE OF MR. YEGNA NARAYANA IYER IT WAS RESOLVED THAT MR. SURYANARAIN RAO A PROMINENT AGRICULTURIST OF KOLALA, TUMKUR TQ., BE CO-OPTED AS A MEMBER OF THIS SUB-COMMITTEE

Sd.K. Bhima Rao.

Secretary.

Sd. A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer,

Convener.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Sub-committee for the development of Sugarcane, groundnut, coccanut and other crops, held in the office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore on Tuesday the 5th October 1926, at 8 A.M.

PRESENT.

A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., N.D.D., etc., Deputy Director of Agriculture. (Convener)

Dr.B. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Chemist.

John Bhore, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer.

M. Ananthia Setty, Esq.,

K.B. Linge Gowda, Esq.,

K. Huchveera Gowda, Esq.,

K. Bhima Rao, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

ABSENT.

The Superintendent, Government Gardens.

N. Krishna Iyengar, Esq.

Messrs. G.H. Krumbiegel, and C. Narasimhayya, also attended the meeting by special invitation.

There was only one item on the agenda viz the question of introducing legislation on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925.

A statement containing themmain principles of a bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State had been placed before the members of the Representative Assembly at its last

last session held in June 1926, and as the general sense of the House was not in favour of it, it was not pressed by Government.

The question came up before the Board of Agriculture at its 8th meeting held on the 7th Septr. 1926 which referred it to this Sub-committee for a detailed consideration and definite recommendation. The Sub-committee was further authorised to submit the result of its deliberations direct to Government without waiting for confirmation at the hands of the Board so as to enable Government to bring up the question once more before the Representative Assembly at the ensuing Dasara session.

Typed copies of the draft Regulation had been distributed among the members of the Sub-committee.

In inviting the opinions of the members on the desirability or otherwise of the proposed legislation Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer observed that during the 3 Years two legislative enactments had been placed on the British Indian Statute Books for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of Cotton cultivation and trade in British India. The First of these The Cotton Transport Act aimed at protecting the cotton grown in areas where the Regulation was in force from being mixed up with other cottons imported from outside. In parts of Madras and Bombay where the Act had been brought into force recently there were different areas producing distinct types of cotton such as

(i) The Northerns and Westerns area

(ii) The Timppur Cambodia area.

(iii) The Tinnavelly area

(iv) The Broach area.

The Act prohibited the transport of cotton into these areas except under license, but there was no restriction placed on the movement of cotton within the limits of each of the areas themselves or on the export of cotton from protected areas to places situated outside. In Mysore the total area under cotton varried from 80,000 to 1,25,000 acres - 1,19,000 being the acreage under cotton during the current year. Doddahatti, Sannahatti (Mysore and Chitaldrug) and Cambodia were the varieties ordinarily grown. There was besides a new and superior variety No.69- evolved by the Agricultural Department which had been rapidly growing in popularity. Acreage under this new variety was about 2000 last year. It had come up to more than 15,000 during the current year. Still, compared with British India acreage under cotton in Mysore was very small and no special areas can be marked exclusively as those representing the four or five types that are being grown. The question of introducing legislation on the lines of the British Indian Transport Act could not, he added, be considered to be quite urgent although that contingency might arise some years hence.

The Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories Act is the second of these enactments. This enables the buyer to protect himself against the mixing up of inferior and superior varieties of cotton taking place in Gins and Pressing Factories. The Regulation ~~was~~ is a very innocuous one in that it did not penalise the Factories for mixing, but only enabled the buyers to trace the bales to where they were pressed and for whom they were pressed. With the information thus obtained the buyers will be in a position to discriminate between localities which usually sent out good cotton

and those that sent out bad cotton. All that the Regulation required of the Factory owners was to stamp the bales and number them and keep a record of the names etc. of the parties for whom the cotton was ginned or pressed. Submission of periodical returns to Government of the number of bales pressed, using of only recognised weights, and in the case of new factories compliance with certain details regarding structural improvements were the other requirements expected of ~~the~~ Factory owners. Most of these things were already being attended to by some of the Factories Factories in Mysore which were usually sending out good cotton, far from having anything to fear by the introduction of legislation similar to this, had every reason to welcome it as it would enable them to build up their reputation as suppliers of good cotton and thus to realise better prices.

Mr. Krumbiegel observed that the two Acts were complementory to each other and no adequate benefit could be expected by introducing only one of them. Since the Representative Assembly had expressed itself against one of them only a few months back he was not in favour of taking up the question of approaching that body once again before previously preparing the ground by collecting more facts and figures and holding informal discussions with prominent cotton growers, merchants and Factory and Mill owners.

Messrs. Ananthia Setty and Narasimhayya desired to know to what extent inferior cotton was being imported into Mysore.

Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer said that from the figures supplied by the Director of Industries and Commerce it was seen that during 1925-26 the imports

imports exceeded the exports by about 70,000 Mds. which possibly represents the quantity inferior cotton brought into the State from the neighbouring British Indian Provinces for the purpose of mixing. The impression was current, he added, in Bombay and other prominent cotton markets that the Davangere Factories were responsible for a great deal of mixing, and this had resulted in a fall in the prices realised. The introduction of the proposed legislation would not only enable Mysore to fall in line to a certain extent at least with British India in the matter of protecting cotton cultivation and trade, but would rebuild the reputation of our cotton and bring in more profits. There was yet another point, he continued, which had to be considered. The fact of our not having fallen in line with British India in this respect had really been responsible for the difficulty that was being felt by our people in exporting their cotton as had been admitted by the cotton growers themselves at a meeting convened by the Director of Agriculture at Davangere in ~~last~~ March last. They had to obtain a license from the Government of Bombay to export cotton into that province, and there was always some difficulty in getting the license in time. If the proposed legislation is passed the Director of Agriculture in Mysore would be able to issue the necessary license.

The Chief Engineer observed that Davangere Cotton had a great reputation once, but it was being lost during recent years on account of the mixing practised by some Factories. The introduction of the Regulation he added, did not entail any hardship on the owners of Gins and Factories. All that they were required to

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to do by the Regulation viz. stamping, numbering, etc., was already being done by some of them. The Regulation would merely systematise this. He was wholeheartedly in favour of pressing the question once again for the consideration of the Assembly.

Mr. Krumbiegel, said that in parts of Madras where the Act had been brought into force, it had been ~~brought into force~~, done so at the express desire of the cotton growers and merchants themselves who had realised the advantages of the protection afforded by it. The reasons for the unfavourable attitude of the Representative Assembly at its last session was, he added, an entire want of a clear knowledge of the requirements of the Act and the beneficial results of its introduction. He once more emphasised the desirability of waiting for some time for getting through the preliminary work of preparing the ground so that we could, with greater chances of success bring up both the Acts together at possibly the next Birthday session of the Assembly.

Mr. A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer said that while the question of introducing a Transport Act had some difficulties, the Ginning and Pressing Act had none. It would on the other hand minimise some of the difficulties our cotton merchants are now experiencing in exporting their stocks to protected areas. He then read out for the information of members a synopsis of the discussion on the subject at the last session of the Representative Assembly and pointed out the mistaken impression under which the members had been labouring under in spite of the lucid explations of the Chief Secretary and 2nd Member of Council.

Mr. Krumbiegel observed that Cotton growers in the Punjab had been labouring under similar disadvantages before the introduction of the cotton legislation, and the protection afforded by the two Acts had resulted in enhancing the reputation of their cottons and increasing their prices. Mr. Ananthia Setty desired to know how the proposed legislation would affect the trade in cotton seed. He was anxious that arrangements should be made to see that only good seed should be supplied to growers.

Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer explained how the legislation in British India had made it difficult for cotton seed being sent freely from one protected area to another which was very essential to keep the types pure. As regards the supply of pure seed to our cotton growers, he said, that the Department of Agriculture would utilise for this work the experience it had gained in the past in popularising and spreading the cultivation of Hagge ragi. Arrangements would be made to establish small gins here and there in the Cotton areas specially for collecting seed for sowing purposes and special agencies would be set up for selling only good seed to the growers. When the cultivation of the new varieties introduced by the Department becomes more popular and spread over a great portion of our cotton area the question of preventing the importing of seed from outside could be though of. Just at present there were no distinct areas in the State under the different varieties. Sannahatti was grown only on the black cotton soils, but Doddahatti was grown both on the black cotton soils and the ordinary red soils. There was no need therefore for a Transport Act, but the introduction of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was very necessary. Summing up his arguments in favour of

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Messrs. C. Narasimhayya, Huchveera Gowda, Ananthia Setty and Lige Gowda were all in favour of immediate action being taken for the introduction of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation and deferring the question of the Transport Act for a future date.

Mr. Krurbiegel was also agreeable to this.

Mr. Huchveera Gowda said that he was one of those that had opposed the measure in the last Assembly as he had not at the time realised in full its advantages. He was sure, he added, more of the other members that had spoke against it could be brought round to support it if the matter is fully explained to them in Kannada.

The following Resolutions moved by Mr. Narasimhayya and seconded by Mr. Huchveera Gowda were adopted unanimousl

RESOLUTION 1. RESOLVED GOVERNMENT BE REQUESTED TO BRING UP THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION ON THE LINES OF THE BRITISH INDIAN COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT ONCE AGAIN BEFORE THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE ENSUING DASARA SESSION.

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RESOLUTION II. RESOLVED FURTHER THAT THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE BE REQUESTED TO DEPUTE MR.YEGNA NARAYANA IYER TO EXPLAIN IN KANNADA THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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Sd. K.Bhima Rao,

Secretary.

Sd. A.K. Yegna Narayana Iyer,

Convener.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUDGET SESSION, JUNE 1926.

Statements of the Main Principles of the Bills to be placed before the Representative Assembly.

I.—BILL TO AMEND THE MYSORE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATION, 1902.

Under the existing Regulation and the Rules thereunder, the Government may only prescribe the standard of weights and measures which should be adopted in any area and any person who uses any weight or measure *not in accordance with the standard* will be deemed to have used a false weight or measure which is an offence punishable under the Penal Code. The existing Regulation does not however make the use of measures stamped and certified by Government obligatory.

With a view to popularise the use of correct measures, the Government have made arrangements for the manufacture of a sufficiently large number of sets of measures, but in the absence of provision in the Regulation making the use of stamped and certified measures obligatory, there has not been much demand for the measures arranged to be manufactured by the Government and unstamped weights and measures continue to be used.

It has been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Government at the Sessions of the R. A. that the use of uncertified weights and measures affords scope to unscrupulous persons to defraud the public by using false weights and measures and when the matter was discussed, the general sense of the Assembly was in favour of making the use of stamped and certified measures obligatory in areas to be notified for the purpose.

It is now proposed to amend the existing Regulation so as to make the use of certified measures obligatory and a draft of a bill to amend the Regulation has also been prepared. The object of the bill is to take power for the Government to require the use, in any area to be notified by the Government, of weights and measures of capacity certified in accordance with the rules and to make punishable the use of weights and measures not so certified.

II.—BILL TO AMEND THE FOREST REGULATION.

The Mysore Forest Regulation XI of 1900 amended by Regulation IX of 1901 and VI of 1920, does not contain any provision empowering the Government to take up the management of forests owned by any private person or a public body or institution or by Government jointly with such bodies or institutions, when the owners of the forest make an application to Government for management thereof as a Government Forest.

There are certain rich forests or waste lands belonging to the Kalasa Temple. In order to improve the income from the forests, it is considered necessary that the forest department of Government should take up the management of the forests belonging to the temple and work them in the same way as Government Forests.

To provide for legal sanction to this measure and to enable Government to deal with such applications in future from similar institutions or from owners of private forests, it is proposed to

amend the Mysore Forest Regulation on the lines of the Madras Forest Act so as to empower the Government to take up, subject to suitable conditions to be specified in each case, the management of forests owned by public institutions or private individuals on the application of the owners thereof.

Provision will be accordingly made in the amending Regulation to take up the management of private forests or waste lands on the application of the owner and if there are more owners than one, on the application of 2/3rds of the owners of shares therein. The management may vest in the District Forest Officer or in a person appointed by the owner or owners, subject to the control of the Conservator of Forests, and approved by him, as the owner may desire, and all or any of the provisions of the Forest Regulation will be made applicable to the forests or waste lands on the application of the owner. The provisions of the Regulation which will be made applicable to these forests or waste lands will be notified in the Gazette.

In case of forests or waste lands, the joint property of private persons and Government, Government may undertake the management of the forests themselves or issue rules for the management thereof by the persons so jointly interested, and when Government undertakes the management of these forests, the provisions of Chapters II and IV of the Forest Regulation may be made applicable to these forests by a notification in the Gazette.

All persons employed for the management of these forests or waste lands under the provisions of the amended regulation shall be deemed to be forest officers.

III.—BILL TO REGULATE THE WORKING OF THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES IN THE STATE.

This legislation is mainly on the lines of "the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, No. XII of 1925" of the Government of India. The bill aims at putting the cotton trade in a position to protect itself against such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration in the ginning and pressing factories.

The Agricultural Department of the State has successfully evolved two superior varieties of cotton (Sanna Hatti and Dodda Hatti) whose introduction in the State is expected to considerably improve the quality of the Mysore cotton. It is considered that a Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act, will serve to help the introduction of an improved variety of cotton in the State and to keep up its reputation.

Enquiries have shown that the mixing is done after the cultivator has sold his cotton and that it is done mainly in the ginning and pressing factories. The proposed legislation deals therefore with only factory owners.

The Obligations Imposed on the Factory Owners.

(1) Under the proposed legislation, every owner of a pressing factory is bound to have all the bales pressed in the factory marked before they are removed from the press-house in a prescribed manner, with a serial number and with a mark prescribed for the factory. Most of the presses are even now in the habit of using their own marks and such marking will be made obligatory under the proposed Regulation.

(2) The factory owner will be required to have records maintained of all bales pressed with particulars of persons for whom they are pressed. Here also the obligation which will be imposed by the Regulation will be nothing new, as most presses already maintain records of all cotton pressed, especially when they press for more than one client.

(3) Every gin-owner will be required to maintain a record of all cotton ginned and for whom it is ginned. Both will be required to produce their records or copies of any entries therein if called upon to do so by the authorities that may be appointed by the Government.

The following are some of the additional features of the Bill :—

(1) All pressing factories should submit periodical returns of the number of bales pressed.

(2) In ginning and pressing factories only recognised weights shall be used.

(3) New factories should comply with certain requirements regarding structural improvements. On account of the faulty construction of several factories, the cotton ginned in them is seriously damaged. It is therefore provided that the construction of all future factories should conform to certain standards.

IV.—BILL TO REPEAL THE MYSORE COTTON DUTIES REGULATION OF 1896 AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULAR SUBMISSION OF RETURNS OF QUANTITIES OF COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED AND COTTON YARN SPUN IN THE MYSORE STATE.

The Government of India suspended for a period of three months with effect from 1st December 1925, by an Ordinance, the levy and collection of the duty under the Cotton Duties Act of 1896 and have since finally abolished this duty in the Indian Finance Act, 1926.

2. In order not to place the cotton mill industry in Mysore at a disadvantage as compared to mills in British India the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have also suspended, by Emergency Regulation, I of 1926, for a period of six months, the levy and collection of the said duty on goods produced from the 1st of April 1926, and it is now proposed to abolish it altogether from the date of the said Emergency Regulation ceases to have force.

3. The Cotton Duties Regulation, II of 1896, provides, in addition to the collection of the duty, for the submission of returns of the quantities of cotton goods produced in the mills in the State. These statistics of production are being compiled now and have proved of great assistance in studying the development and vicissitudes of the industry. It is proposed to continue these statistics by including in the repealing measure, provision for the compulsory preparation and submission of required returns.

R. Ranga Rao,
Secretary, Representative Assembly.

~~Introduction of a~~ Bill to regulate the working of Cotton ginning and pressing Factories in the State.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL.

This legislation is mainly on the lines of "the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No.XII of 1925" ~~framed by~~ of the Government of India. The bill aims at putting the cotton trade in a position to protect itself against such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration in the ginning and pressing factories.

The Agricultural Department of the State has successfully evolved two superior varieties of cotton (Sanna hatti and Dodda hatti) whose introduction in the State is expected to considerably improve the quality of the Mysore - cotton. It is considered that a Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act, will serve to help the introduction of an improved variety of cotton in the State and to keep up its reputation.

Enquiries have shown that the mixing is done after the cultivator has sold his cotton and mainly in the ginning and pressing factories. The proposed legislation deals therefore, with only factory owners.

THE OBLICATIONS IMPOSED ON THE FACTORY-OWNERS.

(1) Under the proposed legislation, every owner of a pressing factory is bound to have all the bales pressed in the factory marked before they are removed from the press house in a prescribed manner, with a serial number and with a mark prescribed for the factory.

P.T.O

~~The marking of bales means no hardship~~. Most of the presses are in the habit of using their own marks ~~already~~. ~~A uniform system of permanent marking however is~~ required under the proposed Regulation.

(2) The factory owner is ~~also~~ bound to have records maintained of all bales pressed with particulars of persons for whom it is pressed. ~~This does not involve any additional trouble~~ as most presses already maintain records of all cotton pressed, especially when they press for more than one client.

(3) Every gin-owner will be required to maintain a record of all cotton ginned and for whom ginned. Both will be required to produce their records or copies of their records if called upon to do so by the authorities that may be appointed by the Government [or by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.]

The following are some of the additional features of the Bill:-

1. All pressing factories should submit periodical returns of the number of bales pressed.

2. In ginning and pressing factories only recognised weights shall be used.

3. New factories should comply with certain requirements regarding structural improvements. On account of the faulty construction of several factories, the cotton ginned in them is seriously damaged: ~~and the provision~~ that all future factories should conform to certain standards ~~is very wholesome.~~

B.R.S

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF COTTON GINNING AND COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

(a) "bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density;

(b) "cotton" means ginned or unginned cotton, or cotton waste;

(c) "cotton ginning factory" means any place where cotton is ginned or where cotton fibre is separated from cotton seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of electrical power;

(d) "cotton pressing factory" means any factory as defined in the Mysore Factories Regulation, No.III of 1914, in which cotton is pressed into bales;

(e) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill or of a cotton ginning factory or of a

cotton ginning factory pressing factory, but does not include yarn waste;

(f) "occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under rules made under this Regulation.

Maintenance of registers.

3. (1) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom and the dates on which the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

(2) The owner of every cotton pressing ~~cotton~~ factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale, and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed.

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall be bound to produce any ginning register or press register maintained under this section or a copy of any entry therein certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory when required to do so by any person appointed by the Government in this behalf.

(4) No register ~~is~~ required to be maintained by this section shall be destroyed until after the expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If --

(a) in any factory any register required by this section to be maintained is not maintained or is maintained in anyform other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or

(b) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or

(c) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (4),

the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

(6) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under sub-section (3) or furnishes a certified copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

Marking of bales.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed in the factory to be ~~mark~~ marked in such manner as may be prescribed, before it is removed from the press house, with a serial number and

with the mark prescribed for the factory.

(2) If any bale is removed from the press-house of any cotton pressing factory without having been marked as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Returns.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, within such time and in such form as may be prescribed, weekly returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week andfrom the commencement of the season to the end of that week, and the approximate average net weight of the bales pressed in that week.

(2) The Government shall compile from the weekly returns and shall publish a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the ~~province~~ State during the week and from the commencement of the season to the end of the week, to which the returns relate:

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(3) If default is made in submitting any return as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Where the owner of a cotton pressing factory has notified to the prescribed authority that the work of pressing bales in that factory has been suspended, it shall not be necessary for the owner to submit returns under sub-section (1) until such work has been resumed.

Explanation:- In this section "season" means the period notified in this behalf by Government in the official gazette.

Scales and Weights.

6. (1) No scales or weights shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory other than the scales ~~and~~ or weights, if any, prescribed by the Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

(2) If in any factory any scale or weight is used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has been previously convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

Liability of lessee as owner.

7. (1) Where the owner of a cotton ginning or pressing factory has leased the factory for a period of not less than one month, in the case of a cotton ginning factory or three months, in the case of a cotton pressing factory, and the lessor retains no interest in the management or profits of the factory and notice of the lease has been given by the lessor and the lessee to the prescribed authority, the lessee shall be deemed to be the owner of the factory, from the date of the notice and for the period of the continuance of the lease, for the purposes of section 3, in respect of the registers maintained or to be maintained from that date and for that period, and for the purposes of sections 4,5 and 6.

(2)

(2) On the termination of the lease, the lessee shall hand over to the lessor the registers maintained under section 3, and the lessor shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority any default of the lessee in complying with the provisions of this sub-section or in maintaining the registers in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

(3) If default is made in handing over any register or making any report as required by this section, the lessor or the lessee, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to -- fifty rupees.

Liability on transfer of ownership.

8. (1) On a transfer of the ownership of a cotton ginning or pressing factory, the transferor shall hand over to the -- transferee the registers maintained under section 3, and the transferee shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority any default of the transferor in complying with the provisions of this sub-section or in maintaining the registers in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

(2) If default is made in handing over any register or making any report as required by sub-section (1), the transferor or the transferee, as the case may be, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Structural requirements for factories.

9. (1) In the case of cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this

this Regulation

(a) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginned and the taking out of the ginned cotton respectively, and

(b) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any factory in which only roller gins are used where the number of such gins is not more than four.

(2) Within such period after the commencement of this Regulation as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press-house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(3) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) (a) Where the owner of a factory has been convicted under sub-section (3), the prescribed authority may serve on the owner of the factory an order in writing directing that such alterations shall be made in the factory, before a specified date, as in the opinion of the said authority are necessary to secure compliance with the --

provisions

provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be.

(b) Where the alterations are not made in accordance with the order served under clause (a) of this sub-section, the prescribed authority may serve on the owner and on the occupier, if any, of the factory, an order in writing directing that the work of ginning or pressing cotton in such factory shall be suspended until the alterations have been made in accordance with the order served under clause (a) of this sub-section and the owner and the occupier, if any, shall be jointly and severally liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day on which cotton is ginned or pressed in the factory in contravention of the order served under this clause.

Liability of officers of a company.

10. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Regulation is a company, every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment.

Cognizance of offences.

11. (1) No prosecution under this Regulation shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered in this behalf by the Government.

(2)

(2) No offence punishable under this Regulation shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of the Government to make rules.

12. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation not inconsistent -- therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going power, the Government shall have power to make rules to provide for.-

(a) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each pressing factory for the purpose of the marking of bales;

(b) the manner in which bales shall be marked; and

(c) the manner in which the weekly statements referred to in section 5 shall be published;

(d) the forms in which registers, records and returns are to be maintained or submitted, and the inspection of records and registers;

(e) the appointment of the authority to whom and the time within which the returns required by section 5 shall be made;

(f) the weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any district in the State, and the inspection of the same

(g)

(g) the appointment of authorities for the purposes of sections 7,8 and 9;

(h) the manner of service of orders made under section 9;

(i) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates or by any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Govt;

(j) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to reject unmarked bales in fulfilment of contracts.

13. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Regulation, any person who has made a contract for the purchase of baled cotton may require that no bales other than bales marked in accordance with section 4 shall be supplied in fulfilment of such contract, and, if he does so require, no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the contract:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than one year after, the commencement of this Regulation.

Protection for acts done under Regulation.

14. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

~~Introduction of a~~ Bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the ~~Mysore~~ State.

Statement of Objects and Reasons:-

The Government of India have recently framed, on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, an Act called "The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No.XII of 1925", with the object of putting the cotton trade in a position to protect itself against such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration in the ginning and pressing factories.

As a result of the important breeding work on cotton on the Babbur Farm, two superior varieties of cotton (Sanna-hatti and Dodda-hatti) ~~are reported to~~ have been evolved in the State and their introduction is expected to considerably improve the quality of the Mysore Cotton. It is considered that a Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act will serve to help the introduction of an improved variety of cotton in the State and to keep up its reputation.

A draft bill on the lines of the British Indian Act has accordingly been prepared. The proposed legislation will put the trade in a position to protect itself, by providing for the making of bales and the record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The bill also makes provision for the -

maintenance of registers, for statistical returns, for the use of correct scales and weights and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The obligations imposed on the factory-owners are not of a very onerous character. The Bill merely requires the factory-owners to do only that which many factories properly organised already do in their own interests. A recognised press-mark will become in case of time an important asset to a good pressing factory.

The Director of Agriculture and the Board of Industries and Commerce who were consulted have expressed themselves in favour of the introduction of the legislation in question.

29/1

30/1

208

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT..... 23/9

Section I/C

File No. 233–24

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Do. No. 1993 & 1994

To

.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Dear Sir,

Date of issue 24.9.26

I am desired to invite reference to this office letter no. I.C. 1085/I/C 233–24–16/16.8. calling for a note re: the introduction of a legislation to regulate the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the state for being placed before the R. A at its ensuing session for reconsideration and to request the favour of an immediate reply in the matter.

Signed by W. F. & D.

working of the

draft reminder submitted for approval.

B.E. 22/9

Issue VS 23.9.26

List of enclosures.....

yours sincerely

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

To Director of Agriculture

over

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section Hc

File No. 233-24

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Seria No.

D.O. No. 2470 9/5/26

To

.....

.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Dear Sir,

Date of issue 5-10-26

With refer to correspondence ending with your D.O. letter no. Roc 347-Hc 109 of 26-27 of 24th ultimo re: the introduction of a legislation to regulate the working of the Cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State I am desired to enquire if the committee formed ~~said to have been arranged~~ by you met and discussed the question, and if so, the committee's opinion with

over

Signed by Mr C.R.A. Rao

draft reminder to the Director, Agriculture subs for appl. Appl issue

RC. 4/10 4/10

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

with what result
your further proposals in the
matter may be kindly forwarded
to Govt very early.

Yours Sincerely,

To

Director of Agriculture

25. 4/10

Immediate

D. O. 368

IK 233—2wR

206

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

K. BHIMA RAO, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.,
Secretary.

Bangalore, dated 14th Octr. 192 6.

Immediate

2280

1 OCT 1926

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

Dear Mr. Ranganatha Rao Sahib,

With reference to this office letter No.338 of the 9th instant submitting extracts from the proceedings of the 8th meeting of the Board together with typed copies of the proceedings of the Sub-committee for the Development of Cotton, Sugarcane, Groundnut etc., re. the bringing up before the ensuing Dasara Session or the Representative Assembly the question of the proposed legislation on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and pressing Factories Act of 1925, may I request you to kindly see that orders are issued in time so that Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer may attend the session of the Assembly ?

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

K. Bhima Rao

To C. Ranganatha Rao, Sahib, Esq., B.A., BL.,
Secretary, Economic Conference,
camp Mysore.

Please
I believe it has been decided that it is too late to consult the A. Please verify & reply Ass secy)

16.10.26

WRR 17/10

A.P. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

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Section 9(c)

File No. 233-24

Serial No 18

No. D. 2796 & 21 C/26

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

To

The Secy. Bd. of Agre.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Sir

Date of issue 21.10.26

Signed by Br. V.V. Chari

With refce to your letter no D.O. 388 of 14th Oct. 1926 on the subject of introducing legislation similar on the lines of the Br. Ind. Cotton Ginning & Pressing Act, I am directed to intimate that your letter no. 338 of 9th Oct. 26 on the subject was received too late to enable the question being placed before the R/A at its present session.

Yours etc

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

18.10.26

19/10

for Secy Bd. of Agre.

over

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

15

No. D 2797.8 & 21 C/26

Copy to the Bd. of Agre. &

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

208

SUBJECT.....

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Immediate

Confl

Section 9 & C

File No. 233-24

Serial No. 19

No. D 5809

To

The Dr. of Agrl

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 31/12/24

Signed by Mr. R. E. R

C —

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Sir

With refce to the correspondence ending with this office memo no. D-2797-9 & 233-24-18 dt 21st Oct. 24 on the subject of introducing legislation into Mysore on the lines of the Br. Indian cotton ginning & pressing Act, I am directed to state that govt. consider that, before the subject is placed again before the RA, it is necy. to create some public opinion in the Chitaldrug district in favour of the legislation & that Mr. AK Yagnanarayanaiyer may therefor accordingly be requested to

explain the advantages of the proposed measure to the merchants at Batangas and other centres in the Batangas district and also to write and distribute leaflets to ~~enlighten~~ educate the public on the advantages of the legislation intended to be introduced.

Yrkt

CPRo
28.12.26
WP.
25/12 Secy Dev. Dept.

~~Do~~

~~Director of Agriculture~~

VS

40499

Board of Agriculture.

Bangalore, dated 11th January 192 7.

No. 753/Enc 2

From

K. BHIMA RAO, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.,

SECRETARY, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

BANGALORE.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 418

GEN. & REV. SECTT. To BR 11. JAN. 1927 G. D. SECTION.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, Esq.,B.A.,B.L.,

Secretary to Government, Development Deptts.,

Bangalore.

I & C 233-24-20.

SIR,

6 — With reference to your letter No. D.2796/ I & C. 233-24-18 dated 21st October 1926 stating that the subject of introducing legislation in Mysore on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was received too late to enable the question being placed before the Representative Assembly at its last Session, I am directed to forward herewith extract from the proceedings of the Ninth Meeting of the Board held on 11th Dec. 1926 relating to this subject, and to request that necessary intimation may kindly be given to the Secretary, Representative Assembly to include the subject in the agenda of the Birthday Session of the Assembly in June next.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

K. Bhima Rao

Secretary.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Ninth Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held in the Chamber of First Member of Council, Bangalore on 11th Dec. 1926.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act. The first subject taken up for consideration was the recommendation of the sub-committee for the development of Cotton and other crops urging the desirability of bringing up the question of legislation on the lines of the British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act once again before the Representative Assembly.

In inviting the opinion of the members on the proposed legislation, the Chairman observed that a statement containing the main principles of a bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and pressing Factories in the State had been placed before the members of the Representative Assembly at the last Birthday Session in June 1926 and as the general sense of the house was not infavour of it, it was not pressed by Government.

The question came up before the Board at its eighth meeting held in September which referred it to the Sub-committee for thorough investigation and definite recommendations. The Sub-committee had accordingly studied the question in all its aspects and recommended that in view of the decided advantage to the cotton growers and merchants that were sure to result from the passing of the Act under consideration, the subject be placed once again before the Assembly.

Mr. Ananthiah Setty said that the proposed Regulation would undoubtedly enhance the reputation of Mysore Cotton abroad and bring in better prices. He was whole heartedly in favour of the legislation.

Mr. Huchveera Gowda said that the advantages of the propsed Regulation had not been sufficiently well explained to the

2M

the members of the Assembly before it was brought up at the last Birthday session. If only some of the officers of the Department undertake to meet the members before hand and convince them about the necessity for falling in line with British Provinces to keep up the high quality of our cotton trade, he was sure there would be no difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Assembly when it is brought up before it next time.

Mr. K.T. Seshayya suggested taking advantage of the different Taluq and District Conferences likely to be held in the State in February and March 1927 to educate public opinion about the desirability of introducing the proposed legislative enactment in the interests of the cotton trade in the State.

Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer drew the attention of the members to Mr. Krumbiegel's opinion about the desirability of taking up (the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act along with) (the Cotton Transport Act.)

Mr. Krumbiegel observed that although he was of opinion that the Transport Act and the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act were complementary, and the full benefits of legislation could be obtained only when both the Regulations are introduced, he had agreed to press for only the latter in view of the greater difficulty in convincing the Assembly about the need for the Transport Act.

Mr. T. Narasinga Rao said that the question of introducing the Transport Act had not been viewed favourably by the Board when it came up for its consideration some years back. A great majority of non-official members had voted against its introduction.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Krumbiegel's views about the ~~desirability~~ greater difficulty in the way of attempting to introduce the Transport Act and suggested that vigorous propagandistic work be carried on and the provisions of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and its advantages explained

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to the members of the Assembly after the next elections by addressing the various Taluq and District Conferences and the subject be brought up at the next Birthday Session.

This was agreed to by all the members and the following resolution was adopted unanimously ;-

RESOLUTION I. Resolved that the Director of Agriculture be requested to arrange for vigorous propaganda explaining the provisions and advantages of the proposed Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act by means of discussions with leading men by addressing the different Taluq and District Conferences especially in the Cotton Areas of the State, and that the subject may once again be brought up before the next Birthday Session of the Assembly in 1927.

"Extracts"

K. Bhimaiah

Secretary,
Board of Agriculture.

10.1.27.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Ninth Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held in the Chamber of First Member of Council, Bangalore on 11th Dec. 1926.

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In inviting the opinion of the members on the proposed legislation, the Chairman observed that a statement containing the main principles of a bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and pressing Factories in the State had been placed before the members of the Representative Assembly at the last Birthday Session in June 1926 and as the general sense of the house was not infavour of it, it was not pressed by Government.

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Mr. Huchveera Gowda said that the advantages of the propsed Regulation had not been sufficiently well explained to the

215

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Mr. Krumbiegel observed that although he was of opinion that the Transport Act and the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act were complementary, and the full benefits of legislation could be obtained only when both the Regulations are introduced, he had agreed to press for only the latter in view of the greater difficulty in convincing the Assembly about the need for the Transport Act.

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gb

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"Extracts"

K. Bhimasena Rao

Secretary,
Board of Agriculture.

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APP. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 192

Date of issue 12.3.27

Signed by Mr. C.E.R.

C.D

X

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Section 9K
File No. 253-
Serial No. 21

No. D7776 Cmte (Rabi Lives)

To

The Secy. R.A. & Lc.

Sir

I am directed to forward herewith for being placed before the R/A at its next Session a copy of a draft Bill to provide for the better regulation of Cotton Ginning & Cotton Pressing Factories in the Sta together with copies of the Statement of Objects and reasons of the Bill and of its General principles

9 Encls.

WD 9/2
d. Secy Dev Dpts

Issued 5.2.27

over